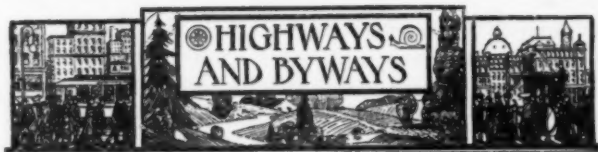


# THE CHAUTAUQUAN

Vol. 64

NOVEMBER, 1911

No. 3



## Conference of Governors

This year the annual Conference of Governors met at Spring Lake, N. J., and remained in session five days. This new institution, which was called into being in 1907, promises to become a real factor in law-making and the development of state policy. Of course, the executives can only recommend and urge, but their influence with the legislatures is always considerable and sometimes decisive. In addition to individual action inspired, the conference, of course, acts by resolution, education and discussion.

On the program for this year's meeting were these subjects: Industrial accident compensation and employers' liability; railroad regulation; comity or uniformity in the taxation of property of non-residents; marriage and divorce; increase of the powers of state executives; the referendum and initiative, etc.

The governors of 27 states participated in the conference. The positions taken were liberal and progressive, on the whole, not to say "radical." The need of state awakening, of leadership on the part of the governors, of resistance to monopoly and privilege, was emphasized. Differences of opinion developed as to direct legislation by the people, the recall, and other matters, but this was not unexpected.

One of the most remarkable resolutions unanimously

adopted by the conference was one which followed heated speeches protesting against judicial legislation and invasion of state rights by inferior federal courts, and particularly condemning a decision of Federal Judge Sanborn in a Minnesota rate case—a decision against the state based, among other things, on the doctrine that laws regulating rates within a state may be invalid as involving indirect interference with interstate commerce. This was denounced as revolutionary doctrine, and it was voted to intervene, prepare additional briefs and see to it that the states' side of the issue is properly presented and argued before the Supreme Court. If the states cannot regulate intra-state rates of interstate carriers, only small, local roads are left under their jurisdiction. The question is obviously momentous, and the Supreme Court will give it profound consideration.

The conference adopted no other resolutions of consequence, but by common consent, it took a step or two toward establishing an extra-constitutional "House of Governors."



### Maine's Vote on Prohibition

On Monday, September 11, the qualified voters of the State of Maine registered their verdict on the Prohibition question. The issue was simple in terms: Shall the Constitutional prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicants within the state stand, or shall it be repealed as having proven "a failure" or a source of evil? The people, by the small majority of 200, voted against repeal, but the figures are disputed, and a recount or canvass is necessary. The majority for constitutional prohibition in 1884 was over 45,000.

"Resubmission" had been the issue for a decade or more. The victories of the Democratic party in recent years, which finally made the state "democratic" as regards the complexion of the legislature and the control of the

executive, were generally ascribed to a growing dissatisfaction, in cities at any rate, as well as at summer resorts, with the system of prohibition. The Democrats—but not they alone—advocated resubmission of the question for a long time, in the belief that the people would deliberately vote to repeal the constitutional provision under consideration. The result shows that this belief was not wholly well-founded, but the vote was so close and the prohibition majority so small that neither side can regard the verdict as decisive or satisfactory. The struggle will continue, and “liquor” will remain, unfortunately, the permanent issue in the state.

In one sense the controversy was one between the cities and the rural constituencies. All the cities but one gave anti-prohibition majorities, while the country voted for prohibition, and it is admitted that it is in the cities that prohibition has not been strictly enforced. There is no doubt that of those who voted for repeal thousands voted not so much against the principle of prohibition as against *nominal* prohibition, against officially tolerated or encouraged violation of the law by dives, “blind pigs,” or open bar-rooms. It is further to be borne in mind that many believe a license system to be as effectual as prohibition where public sentiment is strongly against the sale of liquor. The argument is that license is “home rule,” and that each community should be able to adopt and actually enforce the policy which suits its conditions and needs.

It should be added, however, that according to several governors and editors a reaction against state-wide or constitutional prohibition is developing in the South, where a few years ago the prohibition wave swept everything before it. If this be true, the new immigration and the growth of industrial centers may have not a little to do with the phenomenon.

### Labor Wars, the Public and Arbitration

A few weeks ago Great Britain was threatened with general railroad strikes and strikes of dock laborers, express employes and others. The movement was sudden and alarming; peace efforts were at first unsuccessful; even the government seemed to have lost its influence; famine and industrial paralysis seemed imminent. Fortunately, after a few sharp collisions and local riots, common sense prevailed. A government commission was created to investigate the grievances of the railroad workers and recommend better means of adjusting differences; both the employers and the employed accepted the mediation of this commission, and peace was restored. There have been reports of unrest among the British miners and other workmen, but it is believed that no serious trouble will occur while the government is sitting and wrestling with the labor strike and lock-out problems in the earnest hope of devising solutions.

But the danger to which British industry and transportation was exposed—and exposed at the time of international friction and apprehension over Morocco—called forth very remarkable expressions of public and editorial opinion concerning the need of new policies toward labor wars. Many felt that public sentiment had radically changed on the question of “freedom” in industry, and that society would no longer submit to the hardships, losses and perils of great strikes or lockouts because of abstract rights or abstract principles. In plainer words, many felt and said that British public opinion had gradually, perhaps largely unconsciously, adopted the “radical” Australasian view of labor wars, and of the propriety of compulsory investigation and compulsory arbitration. This view, briefly put, is that the rights of the community, or of the public, are paramount at all times, and that neither labor nor capital can be permitted to tie up industry, inflict loss and suffering on neutral persons, and embarrass the government, because of a dispute over wages, hours, unions, etc. This has been



called "socialism and paternalism" in England and America, but more and more organs of opinion are beginning to say that there is hard sense and truth in this view. Of course, labor and capital must remain free, but they must not abuse their freedom—they must be "reasonable" and mindful of the general interest. If they are not reasonable, but obstinate, aggressive, reckless, selfish, society may step in and force them to arbitrate their differences. Where "moral coercion" fails, legal compulsion may be resorted to, if the strikes or lockouts are serious enough to demand such heroic measures.

Such comments, such ideas, are novel in England. But they are entertained even in individualistic and liberal quarters. Here is a typical utterance of *The London Economist*, a very influential, independent and careful journal which represents the mercantile classes:

There is a certain analogy between the railway service, the postal service, the police service and the army. The man who enters employment of this kind cannot be allowed to place himself at the disposal of a private club or organization in such a way that he may be compelled (or feel himself bound in honor) to desert his post at the command of an outside executive. His first duty lies to his service, and he must learn to get his grievances redressed by reasonable methods. It should be a condition of the railway service that no employe should be entitled to strike.

Other leading journals unhesitatingly advocate compulsory arbitration in a much wider sphere, pointing out that the arguments which were sound enough 20 years ago hardly apply to an era of old-age pensions, state insurance, state labor exchanges, land purchase and other social and industrial reforms.

Significantly enough, the same tendencies and changes of opinion are observable in this country. In connection with threatened railroad strikes business bodies and newspapers have emphasized the rights of the public, the duty of reasonableness, the need of peace in industry, and the propriety of insisting on arbitration—even on compulsory

arbitration as a last resort. The importance of these developments can hardly be overestimated.



### Movement Toward Uniform Legislation

At certain intervals some sensational affair sharply directs attention to the evil of our chaotic marriage and divorce laws. The need of a national system may be admitted in this or that direction, but the difficulties in the way of the reformer are almost disheartening where the Constitution needs to be amended. For this reason many earnest men and women are advocating uniform legislation by the states, after a carefully worked out model, pending further development of sentiment in favor of national jurisdiction over matters now within the control of the states. The movement for uniform legislation embraces many subjects and problems. Its advance has been steady, if not rapid. Few are aware of the successes it has already achieved. But the facts as to the movement are full of encouragement.

In a report to the American Bar Association at its recent annual convention a committee on uniform legislation set forth the results so far realized. The summary is as follows:

The negotiable instruments act has been passed in thirty-five states, two territories, the District of Columbia and two possessions.

The warehouse receipts act in twenty-one states and territories and the District of Columbia.

Sales act in eight states and one territory.

Uniform divorce act in three states.

Stock transfer act in five states.

Bills of lading act in six states.

Wills act in four states.

Family desertion act in five states.

The method pursued is this: State representatives or commissioners meet, confer, agree upon essentials and frame a "model" act. Work is then undertaken in each state interested to induce the legislature to pass the model act or an act not materially different. Today in one form or another every state in the Union is represented in the

movement toward uniform legislation in fields where conflict of laws begets scandal—as in the case of marriages legal in some states and illegal in others, or in that of divorces obtained by collusion or fraud or evasion of laws in states that make divorces easy and cheap—or uncertainty, legal confusion and needless expense. It is felt by many that the movement has not had sufficient publicity or general support. The Governors' Conference, now an established institution, can do a good deal for uniform legislation, while the press and influential associations and conventions are in a position to render even more aid by creating interest and spreading information.



#### A Scientific Study of War

A conference of economists and publicists was held at Berne, Switzerland, in August to outline an educational campaign against war and wasteful armaments. Distinguished men, including former ministers of finance, participated, and committees were appointed to draw up lists of searching questions and encourage the writing of treatises and analytical studies on questions grouped under these heads—War; Armaments; the Unifying Influences of Trade and Organization.

Every phase and aspect of these subjects is to be scientifically studied in the hope that a science of war and peace may be created. Arguments are thus to be supplied against the militarists, the glorifiers of war as a source of manly virtue and social solidarity, as well as against the practical men, so-called, who deny that war can ever be abolished. What is the truth regarding armaments, preparations for defense, military organizations, pensions, conscription, etc.? What is the truth regarding the benefits of war to commerce and discipline? These are among the questions to be answered.

It is true that science does not destroy all superstition; that popular or even semi-scientific fallacies flourish in

spite of repeated refutations, and that hatred, passion, narrow nationalism, jealousy and rivalry will not be eliminated from human nature by any number of conclusive demonstrations. But it is also true that in fighting war no weapon or instrument can be neglected. Those who are not impressed by statistics of loss and gain may be impressed by evidence that there is, as the late Prof. William James put it, a moral equivalent of war, and that peace does not necessarily mean "softness" and degeneracy, timidity and love of pleasure and ease. We are not always governed by reason, but even the worst demagogues profess to appeal to reason. It is well to know what the verdict of history, political economy, social science, ethics and philosophy is regarding war as a means of profit and progress.

The Carnegie Peace Foundation has made this scientific study of war and peace possible at last, and the same agency will insure a wide circulation of the literature to be created by the movement.



### Lincoln Memorial Plans

A report was some time ago submitted to the Lincoln Memorial Commission, of which President Taft is chairman, by the National Fine Arts commission on the proposed \$2,000,000 monument to the memory of the emancipator and martyr of the war over union and freedom. The report not only recommends a site but discusses the question of design or type of monument. With regard to the site, the commission declared in favor of the Potomac Park on the banks of the Potomac River. After considering other proposed sites, the commission said:

It is impossible to overestimate the importance of giving to a monument of the size and significance of the Lincoln memorial complete and undisputed domination over a large area, together with a certain dignified isolation from competing structures, or even from minor features unrelated to it. Upon no other possible site in the city of Washington can this end be secured so completely as upon the Potomac Park site.

A memorial upon this location would have the further advantage that it need not be so high as to bring it into competition with the Washington Monument in order to make it visible from great distances without danger of obstruction by buildings erected on private property. A monumental structure standing in a broad plain surrounded by an amphitheater of hills is as widely seen and is as impressive as one upon a hilltop. From the hills of the District and of Virginia the constantly recurring views of a great Lincoln memorial, seen in association with the Washington Monument and the dome of the Capitol, would be impressive in the highest degree.

To avoid competition with the Capitol and the Washington Obelisk, the commission suggests that the Lincoln memorial should not include a dome nor be characterized by great height. "Strong horizontal lines" are favored instead.

There are some members of the Memorial commission who are not fully satisfied with the report, but in the press few dissenting voices have been raised. It is pointed out that as regards the site the recommendation coincides with that made by the late John Hay ten years ago. Mr. Hay then wrote:

Lincoln of all Americans next to Washington deserves this place of honor. He was of the immortals. You must not approach too close to the immortals. His monument should stand alone, remote from the common habitations of man, apart from the business and turmoil of the city; isolated, distinguished and serene. Of all the sites this one near the Potomac is most suited to the purpose.

The Memorial commission will naturally entertain other suggestions and investigate alternative proposals, but it is the general opinion that in the end it will approve and follow the report of the National Fine Arts commission.



### Canadian "Reciprocity" Elections

On September 21 the voters of Canada gave their verdict in the case of the Liberal party and its reciprocity agreement with the United States. As readers know, the verdict was not only adverse, but emphatically, decisively adverse. The voters of Canada defeated the Laurier government, turned seven ministers out of office, and gave the conserva-

tives a majority in the House of Commons of about fifty, although the anti-reciprocity leaders had not ventured to hope for more than a majority of fifteen or twenty.

The result was a bitter disappointment to the friends of reciprocity on both sides of the border, but it did not come as a startling surprise. The anti-reciprocity factors and influences were numerous and potent.

To begin with, the manufacturers, bankers and allied interests fiercely fought reciprocity because it meant lower duties on certain classes of manufactured commodities. The workmen in the manufacturing industries were told that in the event of a victory for reciprocity factories would curtail production and dismiss many "hands." The trades unions had indorsed reciprocity, but threats of idleness and unemployment are always dangerous in a campaign.

Unquestionably the argument that reciprocity meant ultimate annexation of Canada by the United States, disruption of the British empire, disloyalty to the mother country, loss of Canadian nationality, individuality and moral independence, impressed many thousands of voters. Public opinion in Great Britain was generally hostile to the agreement, except among the stanch free traders, and the Canadian conservatives received much moral and material support from the sympathizers across the sea. Unreal and fallacious as the annexation cry was, it was not wholly insincere. At any rate, certain loose, superficial utterances of our own politicians were quoted with effect in Canada to prove that Americans expected and contemplated political union as one of the consequences of freer and closer commercial relations.

In the French-Canadian constituencies the Laurier government was bitterly opposed by the anti-imperialist "Nationalists," led by Henri Bourassa. To these Laurier was "too British," rather than not British enough; they objected to his policy of naval construction and naval co-operation

with England in case of war. Incidentally, they opposed reciprocity while denying that the issue was of any real importance.

It may be added that the Liberal party had alienated some supporters in the West by its "lack of vigor" in dealing with Japanese and Indian immigration. Perhaps, too, after fifteen years of power, many desired a change without clearly formulating reasons for the change. But, whatever weight may be assigned to the other factors, the result unmistakably indicated deep hostility to the reciprocity proposal. And this in spite of a steadily growing trade with the United States, of much community of interest and many moral and social ties. However, even without formal reciprocity Canadian-American trade is bound to increase steadily under the operation of natural laws. Mutually beneficial commerce makes its way regardless of politics and prejudice.



### World Problem of High Food Prices

It is now more apparent than it was a year ago that the question of raising prices of foodstuffs, or of the increasing cost of living, is a world problem. In France serious riots and disorders have occurred on account of high prices. In Vienna and in other Austrian cities even more serious riots have taken place through the same cause. Temporary measures have been adopted in France to relieve the situation, and investigations have been ordered. Meantime the discussion has proceeded and certain conclusions are gaining acceptance, at least in this country.

In the first place, while the population increased over 21 per cent in the decade covered by the last census, the farm area, or the area of cultivated land generally, has increased only a little over 4 per cent. True, productivity has increased, but not nearly enough to take care of the additional millions of consumers. There is need of more

farmers, to begin with. More men and women ought to engage in agricultural pursuits and shun the overcrowded urban professions and occupations.

In the second place, better farming, more scientific and intensive cultivation, is necessary. The yield per acre can and should be increased, and the soil should be conserved, not bled and exploited recklessly. This means that the universities, the colleges, the special schools must teach agriculture better than they do now. The state, the railroads, the country bankers and merchants are now taking interest in the "better farming" movement. A national association has indeed been organized by men of affairs to preach this gospel to the farmers, for prosperity after all comes out of the soil, and good crops bring trade and business to all manufacturing industries.

In the third place, the immigrants who, like the Italians and Greeks, are good agricultural laborers, should be encouraged to settle on the land or in rural communities instead of in the slums of congested cities, and to use their skill instead of wasting it and depending on casual jobs and petty trading. Some Italian farm colonies have been remarkably successful in western states, and with aid and sympathy many more could be started. These immigrants need capital, information and organized guidance.

In the fourth place, retail trade and distribution should be better organized. There are too many retailers, too many deliveries by wagon, too much ordering by telephone, too little system and co-operation. Consumers might co-operate; the individual market basket should reappear; central markets should be established—as in Des Moines, Dubuque and elsewhere—for the accommodation of the poorer elements, and middlemen, as far as possible, should be dispensed with. The farmers, the producers, should co-operate in marketing their products and reaching the consuming public. In the past our farmers have been too "individualistic" to think of co-operation, but today the wisdom of co-operation



is being brought home to them. Meetings have been held and funds subscribed to establish co-operative depots and stores in several cities, and it is significant that farmers' alliances have taken the lead in the movement.

The increased production of gold, heavy taxation, militarism, over-protection, monopoly, may be among the causes of the increased cost of living. It is plain, however, that these causes will not be removed in a year or decade. The simpler remedies specified have the advantage of immediate applicability and unquestioned advantage.



#### **Iron and Steel Standards for Labor and Citizenship**

The Federal Bureau of Labor has published a startling report of a careful inquiry into the labor conditions in our iron and steel industry, one of the greatest beneficiaries of the protective system. The report will cause many conscientious stockholders to demand reform and progress of the directors and managers. Protection is advocated in the interest of American standards of living, of American citizenship, of American prosperity and development. Yet among the facts brought forth by the federal bureau after an investigation of 344 plants are these:

One worker in three connected with actual production works seven days each week, Sunday not differing from other days.

Approximately one-fourth of the seven-day week employees covered by the inquiry work 84 hours or over per week, which means a 12-hour day.

These hardships are further accentuated by the fact that every week or fortnight, when the day shift men are transferred to the night shift, or vice versa, many remain on duty, without relief or rest, either 18 or 24 consecutive hours.

There appears to be no "metallurgical" necessity for

these evils. Commercial reasons or "bigger profits" account for most of them.

Taking the employes in all branches of the iron and steel industry, nearly 60 per cent are foreign born, and two-thirds of these foreigners are of the Slavic races.

Not far from half of the workmen are totally without skill, and the wages are adjusted on the basis of unskilled labor. The tendency to render skill needless, to adopt automatic machinery, continues, and the number of the unskilled may be expected constantly to grow in the industry.

As to the wages earned, the following paragraph summarizes the facts:

Of the total of 90,599 employes, 8,495, or 9.36 per cent, earned less than fourteen cents per hour, 10,883, or 12.01 per cent, earned fourteen and under sixteen cents, and 25,535, or 28.18 per cent, earned sixteen and under eighteen cents. Thus 44,913, or 49.57 per cent of all the employes, received less than eighteen cents per hour.

These figures may be considered in connection with our problems of immigration, protection, trade unionism and assimilation. American housing, American living, Americanism in social, religion, and political relations are hardly possible under the conditions described.



## NOTES

### NORTH TO HELP SOUTH AMERICA

Just before he fell ill Pope Pius X despatched Father Gennochi, long one of the most active of the learned Commission on the translation and revision of the Bible, to Rio de Janeiro, charged to study conditions of the Catholic Church in South America and make a report to him. Father Gennochi had spent seven years among Mohammedans in Arabia and Afghanistan, and three among cannibal tribes in New Guinea before taking up Bible Commission work in Rome.

Pope Pius X had also appealed to the Rev. Dr. Charles P. Grannan, of the Catholic University at Washington, also a member of the same Bible Commission, to enlist if possible the charitable Catholics of the United States to help the Roman College of Latin America, located in Rome and in danger of closing unless larger financial support be assured it. In his appeal to the Rev. Dr. Gran-

nan, which the Pope makes direct, he states that nothing is to be expected in financial help from Latin America Catholics, and yet he says that in Rome and at this college must be trained the leaders for South America and the West Indies of which the church there stands in so much need.

Cardinal Albuquerque, the one member of the Sacred College in South America as Cardinal Gibbons is the one in North America, is Archbishop of Rio de Janeiro, and to him, in his letter commending Father Gennochi to South American prelates, Pope Pius X appreciates the poverty of the church in what he calls the "neglected continent," deplores the poverty of the Holy See itself in being unable to provide missionaries for the many unoccupied fields in Brazil, Bolivia, Argentina and Peru particularly, and urges Catholic leaders of South America in general to foster in all cities Catholic weekly newspapers after the manner of Catholic prelates in the United States. The Pope praises the press as a religious educator when rightly edited, and appeals to the clergy to undertake through it larger things for the church.

The Rev Dr. Grannan is professor of sacred Scripture at the Catholic University, and his fame as Bible student in this country and abroad led to his appointment as the American member of the present Catholic Bible Commission. The Roman College of Latin America is similar in aims to the American College in Rome, and the Irish, German and others, located near to the Holy See and in the Eternal City, to which are sent young men of exceptional promise to be educated for the priesthood. It is from the ranks of these students that many of the foremost prelates of the church in the respective countries spring. The financial condition of the Latin American College at present is stated by the Pope to be desperate, with an increasing number of students from South America. Hence the appeal to North America.—*Church News Association.*



#### FOR SAILORMEN AND SAILORBOYS

The American Seamen's Friend Society is the second oldest philanthropic society in the United States. Its management has always been in the hands of prominent New Yorkers. It has one well-defined purpose and no other, to uplift seamen all over the world. It knows no sectarianism, and it has never drifted away from the objects for which it was organized in 1828. Its work means safety at sea, perhaps, as the sailorman, away from family and friends, is apt to develop a "don't-care-what-becomes-of-me" feeling. The English and other foreign sailors have made its house a home since it was opened in 1908, but the German sailormen have only discovered the Institute within the last year, and they also are now using it as a haven when ashore.

While the Institute of the American Seamen's Friend Society is devoted primarily to work among sailormen, its work among sailorboys receives attention. The society's representatives seek the boys on board ships when they arrive in the port of New York. They point out that the dangers of homesickness will be minimized if they visit the Institute, as everything possible is done to make them feel that there is something akin to parental care in its

atmosphere. Games are provided, social entertainments at intervals help to relieve the monotony, and there is a fine swimming pool. Many letters are on file showing the boys' appreciation. There is urgent need for separate rooms for the boys at the Institute, as this branch is growing steadily.

While they are at sea, the boys have the use of a library which the American Seamen's Friend Society, so far as its limited funds will permit, endeavors to place on all deep-water ships that anchor in the port of New York. Several books of a juvenile nature are in the libraries, which contain about forty-five books. All the books have a healthy moral tone. The boys, of course, demand stories that are full of action and spirit. At the present time the library contains among other books especially suited to boys, such works as "The Story of New England Whalers," "The Adventures of Billy Topsail," "Abraham Lincoln, the Boy and the Man," and that sea classic, "Tom Cringle's Log" which W. Clark Russell, in one of his books, says will live forever.



#### THE FEDERAL CONVENTION\*

Concentrated here the united wisdom shines,  
Of learned judges, and of sound divines;  
Patriots, whose virtues searching time has tried,  
Heroes, who fought, where brother heroes died;  
Lawyers, who speak, as Tully spoke before,  
Sages, deep read in philosophic lore;  
Merchants, whose plans are to no realms confin'd,  
Farmers, the noblest title 'mongst mankind:  
Yeomen and tradesmen, pillars of the state;  
On whose decision hangs Columbia's fate.

\*Author unknown. Published in September, 1787.





(Courtesy of Harper and Brothers)



Richard Harding Davis



O. Henry  
*(Courtesy of Doubleday, Page & Co.)*



Mary N. Murfree  
(Charles Egbert Craddock)

(Courtesy of Houghton Mifflin Co.)





### III. The Short Story\*

By Benjamin A. Heydrick, A. M.

THE short story is a species of writing that has many sub-species. There is the story of adventure, such as the tales in Irving's *The Alhambra*; the story of ingenuity, as F. R. Stockton's *The Lady or the Tiger*, which presents a puzzle; the story of terror, as Poe's *The Pit and the Pendulum*; the story of the supernatural, as Hawthorne's *Doctor Rappacini's Daughter*. All these are American short stories, yet they do not picture American life. The particular form of the short story that concerns us is the story of local color. In this the writer places the scene of his story in some definite locality, and aims to describe the surroundings and portray the people, with their local customs, their peculiarities of dress and speech, and their outlook upon life, as faithfully as he can. It is apparent that if this is well done, and the whole country covered, the result would be a complete social history of the American people. As yet the record is incomplete; many large communities, many forms of life have not been described. Yet as the list at the end of this article shows, a large part of our population has been thus surveyed, and pioneers are ever pushing forward into new territory.

As in the study of the novel, it is convenient to divide the country into sections. Taking first the East, which includes the states east of the Ohio River and north of

\* See CHAUTAUQUAN for September and October, 1911, for Sections I and II on The Novel.

Maryland, we find that certain sections of this district have been very fully covered, as a journalist would say. In New England, Mary Wilkins-Freeman, Sarah Orne Jewett and Alice Brown have given us studies that for minute and delicate observation are hardly surpassed.

Mrs. Wilkins-Freeman deals with rural and village life: she tells of shy love-affairs, which the repression of the New England nature keeps at a very moderate temperature; of gossiping old women who make newspapers unnecessary; of spinsters, neat as a pin, keeping up appearances on the scantiest means; of odd characters, such as Nicholas Gunn, the hermit, living solitary on corn meal and water. One of these is old Jonas Carey in the story called *Christmas Jenny*. One winter morning as he is returning from the well with water he slips and falls. He goes again, and again he falls. Returning for a third trip, he falls once more, and sits motionless. His wife calls to know if he is hurt, but he does not reply. She makes her way to his side and takes hold of his arm, saying,

"Jonas, you don't feel as if any of your bones were broke, do you?"

"Go back!" That was all he would say. She returns to the house. Once in a while she raps on the window and beckons to him. But he sits still. Old Jenny comes along and asks what is the matter.

"It's jest one of his tantrums. But I dunno what I am goin' to do. Oh dear me suz, I dunno' what I am goin' to do with him sometimes," she replies. "Sometimes his tantrums last a considerable while."

"I don't see who he thinks he's spitin'."

"I dunno, 'less it's Providence."

"I reckon Providence don't care much where he sits," says Jenny sagely. But the smell of the sausages frying for breakfast finally brings him in.

*The Revolt of Mother* describes a farmer's wife who has worked hard and without complaining for many years.

The house was small and mean; the year they were married the husband had promised to build a new one, but had bought more land and built barns instead. Now the daughter is to be married; there is no fit place for the wedding but a new barn is being built. Before it is finished, the husband is called away. When he returns he finds the family living comfortably in the barn, and his wife delivers her ultimatum. As a result, the barn becomes a house. The story is a study of long-repressed feeling breaking out in an unexpected way.

Alice Brown's stories, like those of Mary Wilkins-Freeman, describe rural life from the woman's point of view. The important things are housecleaning and baking and shaking out the braided rugs and putting the mince pies in a cool place, while men are great clumsy things with muddy boots who interfere unreasonably in regard to the number of eggs to be put in a cake. Famous housekeepers are these New England women: the floors are worn with continual scrubbing, the tablecloths are ironed smooth and glossy, the glasses and china gleam brightly. The old Puritan spirit is still strong among them. Pretty Myra Bourne, admiring herself in the glass with her hair down, is caught by her mother.

"You sit down in that chair," says Mrs. Bourne, and the golden hair is clipped as short as a boy's. Social distinctions are carefully observed. Miss Jewett shows us, in *The Dulham Ladies*, two maiden ladies who consider themselves the social leaders of the town on two grounds: they are the daughters of a once eminent minister, and their grandmother was a Greenapple, of Boston.

Such is New England life as pictured in the short story. Note that it is not the life of the cities, nor of the large manufacturing towns, but of the rural and village communities. The people are largely the descendants of the early settlers; their lives are narrow and they know few pleasures; their feelings are intense but repressed; kindness

is often hidden under a forbidding exterior; eccentricities of character are common. Most of the people are poor, and hard work is the rule.

In New York, in contrast to New England, it is the city that has cast its spell over authors. The metropolis with its surging tides of life, its sharp contrasts, its material so rich and so varied, fairly challenges authors to come and write its stories. Each one has described the angle of life that lay nearest him. Richard Harding Davis shows us the world of the club man; his hero is Van Bibber, irreproachable in dress and manners, with his bachelor apartment and his man-servant; Van Bibber who for five years has not been south of Washington Square; who is at home behind the scenes of theaters, who goes to the races and sits in a private box and lunches on paté-sandwiches and champagne; Van Bibber who is sought for as a guest at country houses, who assists an elopement and overpowers a burglar with equal ease.

Descending from this rarefied atmosphere we find ourselves on solid earth with O. Henry. His field is not the Four Hundred but the Four Million. His people live in boarding houses or in flats; they work in department stores, in factories, in restaurants; for their pleasures they go to Coney Island. It is the life of the average man in the city.

"John Hopkins was like a thousand others. He worked at \$20 per week in a nine-story red brick building at either Insurance, Buckle's Hoisting Engines, Chiropody, Loans, Pulleys, Boas Renovated, Waltz Guaranteed in Five Lessons or Artificial Limbs. It is not for us to wring Mr. Hopkins' avocation from these outward signs that be.

"Mrs. Hopkins was like a thousand others. The auriferous tooth, the sedentary disposition, the Sunday afternoon wanderlust, the draught upon the delicatessen store for home-made comforts, the furor for department store marked-down sales, . . . the mucilaginous hours during which she remained glued to the window-sill, the vigilant avoidance

of the installment man, the tireless patronage of the acoustics of the dumb-waiter shaft—all the attributes of the Gotham flat dweller were hers.

"John Hopkins sat in his glove-fitting, straight-front flat. He sat upon a hornblende couch, and gazed with satiated eyes at Art Brought Home to the People in the shape of 'The Storm' tacked against the wall. Mrs. Hopkins discoursed droningly of the dinner smells from the flat across the hall."—*The Four Million*.

Or he shows us Dulcie, who worked in the department store. "She sold Hamburg edging or stuffed peppers or automobiles or other little trinkets such as they keep in department stores. Of what she earned, Dulcie received six dollars per week." This she spent as follows: "For her room, Dulcie paid two dollars per week. On week-days her breakfast cost ten cents: she made coffee and cooked an egg over the gas light while she was dressing. On Sunday morning she feasted royally on veal chops and pineapple fritters at 'Billy's' restaurant at a cost of twenty-five cents—and tipped the waitress ten cents. . . . She had her lunch in the department store restaurant at a cost of sixty cents for the week: dinners were \$1.05. The evening paper—show me a New Yorker going without his daily paper!—came to six cents; and two Sunday papers, one for the personal column and the other to read—were ten cents. The total amounts to \$4.76. Now, one has to buy clothes, and—I give it up."

This society has its own conventions, quite different from those which prevail in the Van Bibber set. A young man, new to the ways, asks the pretty girl at the glove counter if he may call.

"Oh gee, no," she replies. "If you could see our flat once! There's five of us in three rooms. I'd just like to see ma's face if I were to bring a gentleman friend there!" So they arrange a meeting on the street corner.

Of the other writers who have chosen New York city as their field, several have been attracted to the foreign colonies. Thus James Oppenheim shows us the East Side Jew, depicting with sympathy the tragedy of the second generation, the young folks who speak English and dress in American fashions, and look down upon their parents with their Yiddish speech and old-country ways. He shows, too, the crowded little halls where the Socialists meet, with men of many races working together earnestly for the social revolution which is to lighten their burdens. Pleasanter reading are the stories of Myra Kelly, showing the humors of a school-room on the East Side, with glimpses, too, of the homes of the parents, where little children work in defiance of law, and where "little mothers" care for babies while the women are at work.

It is difficult to generalize about these stories of New York, so varied are the sides of life that they present. The general impression one gathers is that of a large foreign population that is very imperfectly assimilated, of new problems which arise in the clash between American customs and those of the old world; of a struggle for existence that is often bitterly keen, yet whose very bitterness serves to bring out heroic devotion and self-sacrifice.

Pennsylvania has received its share of attention at the hands of the short-story writer. Thomas A. Janvier has cleverly satirized the exclusive, ancestor-worshipping aristocracy of Philadelphia; Margaret Deland has described the life of a quiet village, and Helen R. Martin has humorously pictured the "Pennsylvania Dutch," as some of the German settlers in Southeastern Pennsylvania are called. These people are quaint in dress and quainter in speech, retaining many German idioms. Thus to untie is to "tie loose;" an awkward person is a "doppel," and dried apples are called "snitz." These people go to no theaters, never have their pictures taken, "because the Word says, 'Make no

graven images,' "; they are thrifty, hard-working—the women work in the fields beside the men—, honest and deeply religious.

The South has no lack of literary interpreters. The list of stories dealing with this section, long as it is, would be much longer if it included stories of an earlier period. The civilization of the South before the war, with its aristocracy of old families, its wealth, its princely hospitality, its troops of retainers, corresponds in our history to the Middle Ages in European history: the period of gallant knights and fair ladies and tournaments and chivalry. In such books as Thomas Nelson Page's *In Ole Virginia* it lives again, with the charm that belongs to that which has gone beyond recall. But the new South has not lost its picturesqueness. The mountaineers of Tennessee and Kentucky are living under conditions as primitive as they were fifty years ago; the contrast between the white and the black races affords endless themes for stories; the high-spirited, courtly men and the lovely women of earlier days live again in their descendants. Each of these classes, the mountain folk, the colored people, and the aristocracy, has found its chroniclers. Miss Murfree, better known as Charles Egbert Craddock, thus describes the home of a mountaineer:

"The log cabin seemed as rickety as the fence. The little front porch had lost a puncheon here and there in the flooring. . . . The windows had fewer panes of glass than rags; and the chimney, built of clay and sticks, leaned portentously away from the house. The open door displayed a rough, uncovered floor, a few old, rush-bottomed chairs, a bedstead with a patchwork calico quilt, the mattress sagging in the center and showing the badly-arranged cords below; strings of bright red peppers hanging from the dark rafters; a group of tow-headed, grave-faced, bare-footed children; and occupying almost one side of the room, a broad, deep, old-fashioned fireplace. . . . The place was

characterized by a scrupulous cleanness."—*The Mystery of Witch-Face Mountain.*

The people who live in such homes are brave, independent in spirit, unfailing in hospitality. They do not forget a friend, nor forgive a foe. When one is wronged, he commonly takes the law in his own hands. Feuds arise, which may continue until one family or the other is entirely wiped out. Far from railroads or newspapers, these people are without education or knowledge of the world beyond.

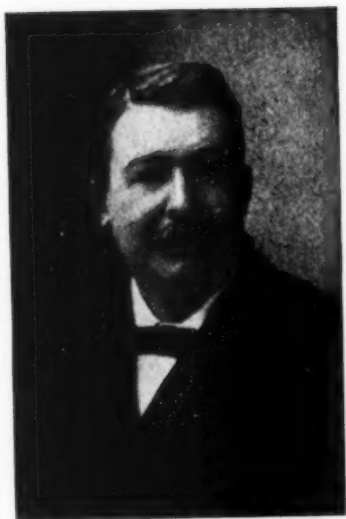
Of the aristocracy of the South, the contrast between the past and present is the theme of many stories. It is graphically shown in Joel Chandler Harris's description of a Southern mansion as it was before the war:

"A stately house, on a wooded hill, the huge, white pillars that supported the porch rising high enough to catch the reflection of a rosy sunset; the porch itself and the beautiful lawn in front filled with a happy crowd of lovely women and gallant men, young and old; the wide avenues lined with carriages, and the whole place lit up as it were and alive with the gay commotion of a festival occasion."

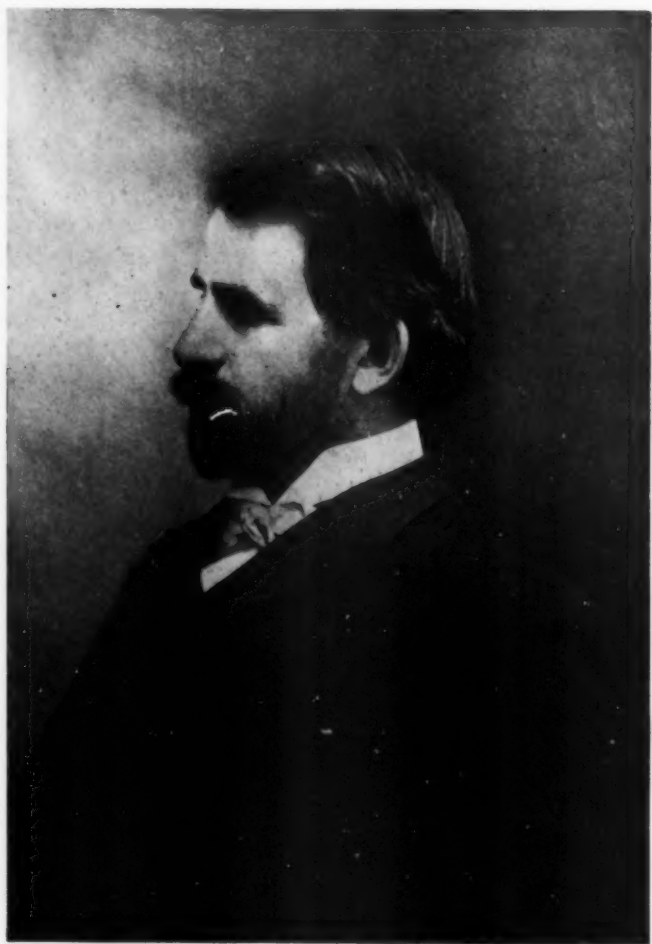
Then as it appeared twenty years later:

"The great house was all but dismantled. One corner of the roof had fallen in. The wide windows were mere holes in the wall. The gable of the porch was twisted and rent—so much so that two of the high pillars had toppled over, while another, following the sinking floor, had parted company with the burden it was intended to support. The cornices with their queer ornamentation had disappeared, and more than one of the chimney tops had crumbled, leaving a ragged pile of bricks peeping above the edge of the roof. The lawn and avenues leading to it were rankly overgrown with weeds. The grove of magnificent trees that had been one of the features of the place, had not been spared. Some were lying prone upon the ground, and others had been cut into cord wood, while those that had been left





Joel Chandler Harris



Hamlin Garland  
*(Courtesy of Harper and Brothers)*



Owen Wister



Myra Kelley

standing had been trimmed and shorn of their beauty.—  
*Tales of the Home-Folks.*

The two pictures form an allegory. James Lane Allen has given us a pathetic picture of those who, after the war, could not adjust themselves to the new state of things. Colonel Romulus Fields and his servant Peter find the new life rather bewildering. The colonel opens a store, but he knows little of business methods, and prefers to chat with his old friends while customers are waiting. After a time the store is closed. Once he accepts an invitation to an evening party, and goes, carefully dressed by Peter. He finds a new set of people, new dances, new ways which make him feel old-fashioned. So he and Peter withdraw more and more to themselves in the big house with the old-fashioned garden. "To a few deep-seeing eyes the colonel and Peter were ruined landmarks on a fading historic landscape, and their devoted friendship was the last steady burning-down of that pure flame of love which can never again shine out in the future of the two races. Hence a softened charm invested the drowsy quietude of that shadowy paradise in which the old master without a slave and the old slave without a master still kept up a brave pantomime of their obsolete relations."—*Two Gentlemen of Kentucky.*

Not all bore the change as quietly as Colonel Fields. In Miss Woolson's story, *Rodman the Keeper*, we have an ex-officer of the Union army who has been appointed keeper of a national cemetery in the South. The white people keep severely away from him. On one occasion a young woman is obliged to come there, and he asks her to register in the visitors' book.

"I cannot!" she replied. "Shall I set my name down in black and white as a visitor to this cemetery, where lie fourteen thousand of the soldiers who killed my father, my three brothers, my cousins; who brought desolation upon all

our house and ruin upon all our neighborhood, all our state, and all our country—for the South is our country, and not your North. Shall I forget these things? Never!"

But that story was written twenty years ago. In more recent books by southern writers there is no trace of the old bitter feeling.

The southern negro has been described by many writers. Thomas Nelson Page contrasts the old-time servant and the new by showing Mammy Lyddy who comes to take charge of the house for the daughter of her old mistress, and finds a "colored lady" dawdling around.

"What does yo' call yo'self?" said Mammy Lyddy.

"What is my name? I am called Miss Johnson—Miss Selina Johnson."

"Yo' is? Well, 'Miss Johnson,' you git hold of that matrass and help me meck up dis heah bed so it'll be fit for you' mistis to sleep on it."

The maid drew herself up. "I done made it up onct today. An' I aint got no mistis."

The mammy turned on her. "Um h'm! I thought so! I knows jest yo' kind. Well, de sooner you git out o' dis room de better for you. 'Cause if I lay my han' 'pon you, I wont let let you go till I'se done what yo' mammy ought to a' done to you ev'y day o' yo' life!"—*Bred in the Bone*.

In the same story another "new" negro, a young fellow with some education and fluent of speech, goes about among his fellows obtaining money with which to pay, as he claimed, ten per cent for the best plantations in the state, after which according to his story, the government would give the plantations to the negroes.

In Dunbar's *Folks from Dixie*, one story deals with a colored pastor who comes to a new charge, and finds his people living shiftless lives in homes of squalor. He asks how they make a living.

"Oh well, we does odd jobs, we saws and splits wood

and totes bundles and some of us raises gyahden, but mos' of us, we fishes. De fish bites, an' we ketches 'em. Sometimes we eats 'em and sometimes we sells 'em; a string o' fish 'll bring a peck o' co'n any time."

"And is that all you do?"

" 'Bout."

Through his efforts, however, one young fellow goes to raising chickens, another becomes a carpenter, a third learns blacksmithing, and so the community is gradually lifted to higher standards.

In the stories of Ruth McEnery Stuart we see the simplicity of the colored folk, their credulity, their fondness for show and display, their affectionate nature, and their lax morals. It is noteworthy that none of these southern writers seem to consider the colored people as a menace—scarcely as a problem.

For the Middle West, the best accounts in the form of the short story are those of Hamlin Garland, William Allen White, Octave Thanet, and Zona Gale. Mr. Garland describes life on a Wisconsin farm with pitiless realism. In one of his stories a city man returns to the scenes of his youth.

"He reached the house, a small white story-and-a-half structure, with a wing, set in the midst of a few locust trees; a small drab-colored barn with a sagging ridge-pole; a barnyard full of mud in which a few cows were standing, fighting the flies and waiting to be milked. . . . He could hear a woman's fretful voice and the impatient jerk and jar of kitchen things, indicative of ill temper or worry. The longer he stood absorbing this farm scene, with all its sordidness, dullness, triviality, and its endless drudgeries, the lower his heart sank."

He sits down with the family at supper.

"The supper was spread upon a gay-colored oil-cloth, and consisted of a pan of milk set in the midst, with bowls at each plate. Beside the pan was a dipper and a large plate

of bread, and at one end of the table a dish of fine honey. A boy of about fourteen leaned upon the table, his bent shoulders making him look like an old man. His hickory shirt was still wet with sweat and discolored here and there with grease or green from the grass. Flies buzzed about, and the heat was oppressive."

After supper, "the younger man, in ill-smelling clothes and great boots that chafed his feet, went out to milk the cows, on whose legs the flies and mosquitoes swarmed, bloated with blood,—to sit by the hot side of a cow and be lashed with her tail as she tried frantically to keep the savage insects from eating her raw."

The city man asks his brother how they came to sell the farm.

"How'd we come to sell it?" said Grant with terrible bitterness, "We had something on it that didn't leave anything to sell. . . . There was a mortgage on it that eat it up in just four years by the almanac. . . . We wrote to you for money."

"But, good heavens, I never got it."

"Suppose you didn't. You might have known that we were as poor as Job's off ox. Everybody is that earns a living. We fellows on the farm have to earn a living for ourselves and you fellows that don't work. . . . Singular we fellows are discontented and mulish, aint it? Singular we think the country's going to hell, we fellows, in a two-dollar suit, wadin' around in the mud or sweatin' around in the hay-field, while you fellows lay around New York and smoke and toady to millionaires."—*Main-Travelled Roads*.

It is a relief to turn from this to another picture of Wisconsin life, as seen in the *Friendship Village* stories. These are wholesome, humorous sketches, written from a woman's point of view. In one of them Calliope tells about evening dress.

"None of the low-neck' fashion plates used to seem real to us. We used to look at 'em pinned up in Lyddy



Ember's dressmakin' windows, ah-ahing in their low pink an' long blue, an' we'd look 'em over an' think tolerant enough, like about sea-serpents. But neither the one nor the other bit hold real vital, because the plates was so young an' smilin' an' party-seemin,' an' we was old an' busy, like you get, an' considered past the dressin' age. Still it made kind of a nice thing to do on the way home from the grocery, hot forenoons—draw up there on the shady side, where the street kitters some into a curve, an' look at Lyddy's plates, an' choose, like you was goin' to get one" . . .

" 'It's a dog's life, livin' in a little town in some respects,' says Mis' Postmaster Sykes.

" 'Well,' says Mis' Toplady, tolerant, 'I know. I know it is. But I'd rather live in a little town and dog it out than go up to the city and turn wolf, same as some.' "

"An' yet we all felt the same, every one of us. They aint a woman livin' in a little place that don't feel the same, now and again. It's quiet an' it's easy housework, an' you get to know folks well. But oh, none of it what you might say *glitters*. An' they aint no woman whatever—no matter how good a wife an' mother an' Christian an' even housekeeper she is—that don't, way down deep in her heart, feel that hankerin' after some sort o' *glitter*. So it was natural enough that we should draw up at Lyddy's dressmakin' window an' rest ourself."—*Friendship Village Love Stories*.

It is a little world of simple neighborliness, where after supper on summer evenings the people come out on their porches and read the newspaper or pit cherries or get the cucumbers ready for pickling while they chat together—a simple world of kindly hearts and content.

Even better as a picture of Mid-west life is the group of stories by William Allen White called *In Our Town*. They deal with the people of a Kansas town—perhaps we shall not be wrong if we say it is Emporia—as seen from the standpoint of the newspaper office. The introductory

sketch gives admirably the spirit of the small town in the Middle West.

"Because we live in the country towns where the horses in the fire department work on the streets, is no reason why the city-dwellers should assume that we are natives. We have no dialect worth recording, save that some of us Westerners burr our 'r's' a little or drop an occasional final 'g.' But you will find that all the things advertised in the backs of the magazines are in our houses, and that the young men in our towns walking home at midnight, with their coats on their arms, whistle the same popular airs that lovelorn boys are whistling in New York, Portland, San Francisco or New Orleans that same fine evening. Our girls are those pretty, reliant, well-dressed young women whom you see at the summer resorts from Coronado Beach to Buzzard's Bay. In the fall and winter these girls fill the colleges of the East and the state universities of the West. Those wholesome, frank, good-natured people whom you met last winter at the Grand Cañon . . . are our leading citizens who run the bank or the dry-goods store or the flour mill. At our annual arts and crafts show we have on exhibition loot from the four corners of the earth, and the club woman who has not heard it whispered around in our art circles that Mr. Sargent is painting too many portraits lately, and that a certain long-legged model whose face is familiar in the weekly magazines is no better than she should be—a club woman in our town who does not know of these things is out of caste in clubdom, and women say of her that she is giving too much time to her church. . . . So used is our town to our school teachers resigning to get married that when one resigns for any other cause we make it a point to announce in the paper that it is not for the usual reason, and tell our readers exactly what the young woman is going to do. . . . A family vernacular has grown up in the paper which our people understand. Thus we say: 'Mrs. Merriman is getting ready to

lend her fern to the Nortons, June 15.' That doesn't mean anything unless you know that Mrs. Merriman has the prettiest Boston fern in town, and that no bow-window is properly decorated at any wedding without that fern."

Of writers who have described the Far West, the name of Bret Harte first suggests itself. But Harte left California early in the seventies, and never returned; his pictures of California life are of the mining days in the forties and fifties; his people, miners, stage drivers, gamblers and "bad men," are as completely of the past as the *padres* of the Spanish missions. The West of to-day has been described by O. Henry, by Owen Wister, by C. F. Lummis, by Mary Austin. Yet in a few years these pictures will be as little true as Bret Harte's, so rapidly is this section of our country being transformed. As Owen Wister says, "Living men, not very old, have seen the Indian on the war-path, the buffaloes stopping the trains, the cowboy driving his cattle, the herder watching his sheep, the government irrigation dam, and the automobile."

Speaking of Wyoming in particular, he says: "The soldier of the frontier, the frontier post—gone; the cattle range—gone; the sheep episode just come, yet going already, or at any rate mixed, diluted with the farm, the truck garden, the poultry yard, the wife, the telephone, the summer boarder, and the Victor playing the latest 'Broadway' records in valleys where the august wilderness reigned silent—yesterday."—*Members of the Family*.

O. Henry gives this picture of Texas:

"In Texas you may travel a thousand miles in a straight line. If your course is a crooked one, it is likely that both the distance and your rate of speed may be vastly increased. Clouds there sail serenely against the wind. The whip-poor-will delivers its disconsolate cry with the notes exactly reversed from those of his Northern brother. Given a drought, and a subsequent lively rain, and lo! from a glazed and stony soil will spring in a single night blos-

somed lilies, miraculously fair. Tom Green County was once the standard of measurement. I have forgotten how many New Jerseys and Rhode Islands it was that could have been stowed away and lost in its chapparal. But the legislative axe has slashed Tom Green into a handful of counties hardly larger than European kingdoms. The legislature convenes at Austin, near the center of the state; and while the Representative from the Rio Grande country is gathering his palm-leaf fan and his linen duster to set out for the capitol, the Pan-handle Solon winds his muffler above his well-buttoned overcoat and kicks the snow from his well-greased boots ready for the same journey. All this merely to hint that the big ex-republic of the Southwest forms a sizable star on the flag, and to prepare for the corollary that things sometimes happen there uncut to pattern and unfettered by metes and bounds."—*Roads of Destiny*.

O. Henry's stories are chiefly of Texas ranch life, with cowboys, Mexicans and cattle-queens to lend picturesque-ness. Of New Mexico, C. F. Lummis has written stirring stories of horse-hunts, of taming broncos, and hunting cattle-thieves. Arizona deserts are the scene of the stories of Mary Austin.

From all these one gathers the general impression that "East is East, and West is West," with the difference still strongly marked. The early settlers of the West, first the gold-hunters, then the pioneers, were the more enterprising, the more daring, and physically the more vigorous men of the communities whence they came. This difference was intensified by the new conditions of life in the West: the occupations were different, the climate was different, the civilization was cruder and more fluid. All these influences continued for two generations have made the Westerner what he is—quite as good an American as his cousin in the East, but not the same kind of American.

And where shall we find the typical American? New

England is not typical, nor is the South; the Middle Atlantic states have received such overwhelming waves of immigration within recent years that they can hardly be said to have a strongly-marked national character. It is in the Middle West, if we may trust the testimony of the short story and of the novel as well, that we find the typical American.

And finally, what does this fiction as a whole tell us of the American spirit? Amid all the diversity of theme and treatment, a certain tone characterizes these stories. It is not the tone of Russian fiction, with its deep note, half-melancholy, half-revolutionary; it is not the tone of France, with its light, half-mocking cynicism; it is not the depressing note of fatalism that is sounded in recent English fiction. Ours is a literature of optimism; it reflects for the most part a life in the sunshine; it is cheerful, kindly, clean in life and speech, and with the salt of humor sprinkled everywhere.

### SHORT STORIES DEALING WITH RECENT AMERICAN LIFE. LOCAL STUDIES

#### THE EAST

*New England*—A New England Nun; A Humble Romance, Mary Wilkins-Freeman; Meadow-Grass, The Country Road, Alice Brown; A White Heron, The Queen's Twin, S. O. Jewett; Pratt Portraits, Anna Fuller; The Village Watch-Tower, K. D. Wiggin; The Old Home House, J. C. Lincoln.

*New York City*—The Four Million, The Voice of the City, O. Henry; Van Bibber and Others, R. H. Davis; Doctor Rast, James Oppenheim; Toomey and Others, Robt. Shackleton; Vignettes of Manhattan, Brander Matthews; The Imported Bridegroom, A. Cahan; Little Citizens, Little Aliens, Myra Kelly; The Soul of the Street, Norman Duncan.

*Pennsylvania*—Old Chester Tales, Doctor Lavender's People, Margaret Deland; Betrothal of Elypholate, H. R. Martin; The Passing of Thomas, T. A. Janvier.

#### THE SOUTH

*Tennessee*—In the Tennessee Mountains, Mystery of Witch-Face Mountain, M. N. Murfree.

*Alabama*—Alabama Sketches, S. M. Peck.

*Arkansas*—Otto the Knight, Knitters in the Sun, Octave Thanet.

*Georgia*—Free Joe, Tales of the Home Folks, J. C. Harris; Northern Georgia Sketches, W. N. Harben.

*Virginia*—Bred in the Bone, T. N. Page.

*Kentucky*—Flute and Violin, J. L. Allen.

*Louisiana*—Holly and Pizen, Aunt Amity's Silver Wedding, R. McE. Stuart.

## As We See Ourselves

*Florida*—Redman the Keeper, C. F. Woolson.

*Not Localised*—Folks from Dixie, Strength of Gideon, P. L. Dunbar.

## THE MIDDLE WEST

*Ohio*—Folks Back Home, Eugene Wood.

*Michigan*—Blazed Trail Stories, S. E. White.

*Iowa*—Stories of a Western Town, The Missionary Sheriff, Octava Thanet.

*Wisconsin*—Main-Travelled Roads, Hamlin Garland; Friendship Village, Zona Gale.

*Kansas*—In Our Town, W. A. White.

## THE FAR WEST

*Wyoming*—Red Men and White, Members of the Family, Owen Wister.

*Arizona*—Lost Borders, Mary Austin.

*Texas*—Heart of the West, Roads of Destiny, O. Henry.

*New Mexico*—The King of the Broncos, C. F. Lummis.

*California*—The Cat and the Cherub, C. B. Fernald.

*Alaska*—Love of Life, Son of the Wolf, Jack London.

*Philippine Islands*—Caybigan, James Hopper.

## STORIES DEALING WITH OCCUPATIONS

*Railroading*—The Nerve of Foley, F. H. Spearman; Stories of the Railway, Scribner's Series.

*Firemen*—The Smoke-Eaters, H. J. O'Higgins.

*Physicians*—Henderson, R. E. Young.

*Fishermen*—The Crested Seas, Out of Gloucester, J. B. Connolly.

*Domestic Service*—The Successors of Mary the First, E. S. Phelps-Ward.

*The Stage*—Merely Players, V. Tracy; The Actors' Boarding House, Helen Green.

*Wall Street*—Wall Street Stories, E. Lefevre.

*Politics*—Stratagems and Spoils, W. A. White.

*Crime*—Powers That Prey, Josiah Flynt.

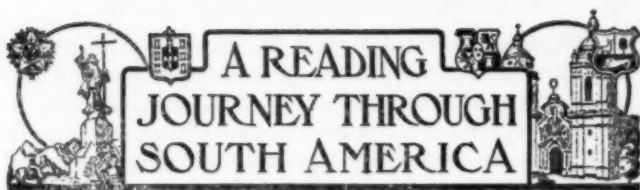
## COLLEGE STORIES

*Harvard Stories*, W. K. Post; *Yale Yarns*, J. S. Wood; *Princeton Stories*, J. L. Williams; *Vassar Stories*, G. M. Gallagher; *Smith College Stories*, J. D. Daskam; *The Golden Season*, Myra Kelly.

## STORIES OF SCHOOL DAYS

*Emmy Lou*, G. M. Martin; *Ten to Seventeen*, J. D. Daskam; *Chronicles of Rebecca*, K. D. Wiggan.





### III. Brazil\*

By Harry Weston VanDyke†

THE first of the important seaports of Brazil that are accessible by steamer from New York is Belém, the capital of the State of Pará. It ranks only as the fifth in size, but to the tourist it is of surpassing interest because it is situated on the Pará river, the southern or commercial mouth of the Amazon, that mightiest and most majestic of all the rivers in the world.

Imagine!—a river more than 3,300 miles in length, with its source in the Peruvian Andes, 16,000 feet above the level of the sea—a river which, with its vast tributaries, many of them themselves from a thousand to two thousand miles in length, drains a territory of 2,300,000 square miles, more than two-thirds as large as the United States, and so rich in indigenous resources, and so fertile, that many years ago, when it was wholly a wilderness, the great scientist Baron von Humboldt said of it that "it is here that one day, sooner or later, will concentrate the civilization of the globe"—a river that is a mile and a half wide at Tabatinga, the last Brazilian port to the west, and gradually broadens on its way to the sea until it attains a width of 150 miles

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A Reading Journey Through South America began in the September, 1911, issue of THE CHAUTAUQUAN with an article on "Discovery and Conquest," and was followed in October by one entitled "Colonial Period and War of Independence."

†Member of the Bar, Washington, D. C., Licenciado in Spanish Law. Recommended by and co-operating with the Pan-American Union, Hon. John Barrett, Director General.

at its northern mouth alone, and discharges into the Atlantic a volume of water more than four times as great as the outpour of the Mississippi—a river that is navigable, that is now actually being navigated by *ocean liners*, for 2,000 miles, clear across Brazil to Iquitos in the frontier of Peru.

Yet, although as early as 1541, Francisco Orellana, one of Pizarro's little band of conquerors, who had crossed the Andes in quest of the fabulous country of El Dorado, and, after traversing the whole course of the river through Brazil with a few companions in a canoe, had made his way back to Spain and told amazing stories of the wealth of the region he had discovered, and although a century later the astronomer La Condamine, and still later von Humboldt, Castlenau and others had successively published alluring accounts of their explorations in the same region, it was not until 1867 that the river was opened to free navigation.

It is gratifying to reflect that, probably more than to any other outside influence, it was due to the publication of the report of an expedition undertaken in 1851 by William Lewis Herndon, a lieutenant in the United States Navy, and to the explorations of Louis Agassiz, a Harvard professor, that the interest was aroused which at last brought this about. Lieutenant Herndon, like Orellana, started from Lima, and, braving the passes of the Andes, entered the Amazon from one of its western affluents and made the journey in a canoe, with only a Peruvian guide and a few Indian rowers, all the way to its mouth. Professor Agassiz, whose explorations were begun fifteen years later, started from Belém and travelled in a steamboat, such as it was, accompanied by his wife and a corps of other scientists, and was given every assistance possible by the late Emperor Dom Pedro, who took a lively interest in the expedition. But even then in Brazil, the Professor says in his book (*Agassiz's "Journey in Brazil"*), "so little was known of the Amazon that we could obtain only very meager, and usually rather discouraging, information concerning our projected journey. In Rio, if you say you are going to ascend their great river, your



Brazilian friends look at you with compassionate wonder. You are threatened with sickness, with intolerable heat, with mosquitoes, *jacares* (alligators), and wild Indians."

Lieutenant Herndon, however, had already made known to the scientific world that the climate is healthy; that, notwithstanding the mosquitoes, and humid and hot as it is during certain hours of the day, the nights are always cool, and that "the direct rays of the sun are tempered by an almost constant east wind, laden with moisture from the ocean, so that no one ever suffers from the heat"; and, when he got back to Rio de Janeiro, Professor Agassiz assured the Brazilians that this was so. Arthur Dias indignantly protests (in his *Brazil of Today*, Raposo's translation) that "it is not true, as they say, that the climate of this region prevents the existence and the extending of the population." "It is a legend, a fiction," he adds.

Here in this Amazon country, Lieutenant Herndon reported, "we see a fecundity of soil and a rapidity of vegetation that is marvellous and to which even Egypt, the ancient granary of Europe, affords no parallel. . . . Here trees, evidently young, shoot up to such a height that no fowling piece will reach the game seated on their topmost branches. This is the country of rice, of sarsaparilla, of cocoa, of Tonka beans, of mandioca, black pepper, arrow root, ginger, balsam, tapioca, gum copal, nutmeg, animal and vegetable wax, indigo and Brazil nuts, of India rubber, of dyes of the gayest colors, drugs of rare virtue, variegated cabinet woods of the finest grain and susceptible of the highest polish. Here dwell the wild cow, the fish ox, the sloth, the ant eater, the beautiful black tiger, the mysterious electric eel, the boa constrictor, the anaconda, the deadly coral snake, the voracious alligator, monkeys in endless variety, birds of the most brilliant plumage and insects of the strangest form and gayest colors."

More than forty years of progress and improvement have passed since Dom Pedro decreed that the river should be open to international trade, yet all these wonders may

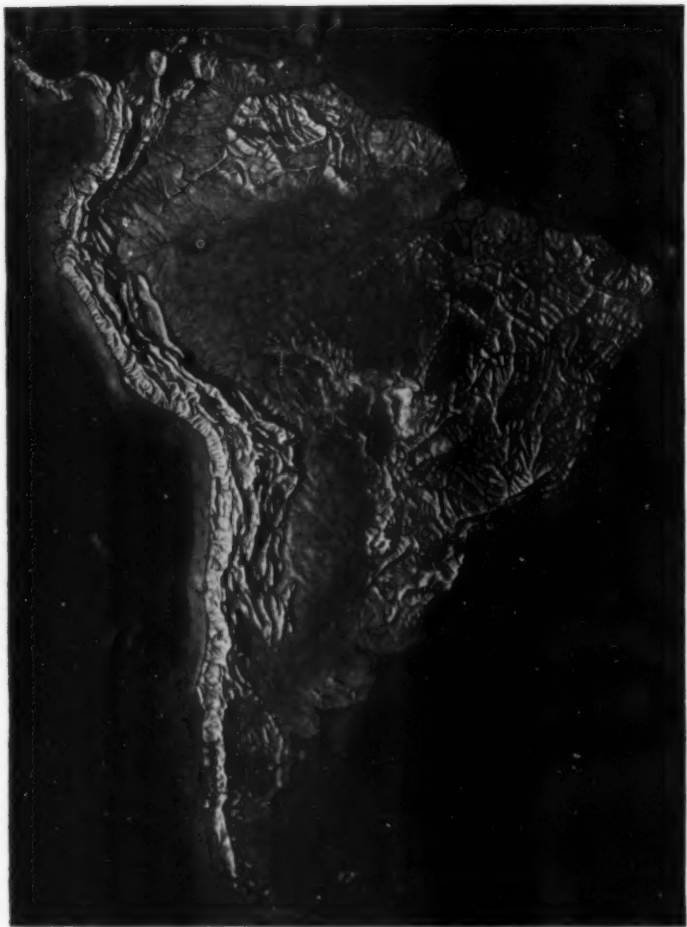
still be seen there—the vast expanses of water, the shore lines varied by lofty bluffs and low plains of sand, rugged rocks and dense masses of foliage, the surface dotted by islands, large and small—the magnificent forests still crowding to the banks and teeming with all the exuberant life and brilliant hues of the tropics—giant *sumaumeras*, their crests towering high above all other trees, their huge, white-barked trunks and limbs standing out in striking relief from the masses of green; tall cocoanut palms, tufted at the top with fan-shaped leaves cut into ribbons, and creamy blossoms; slender, graceful *assai* palms, tall and clean-stemmed like the cocoanuts, but with fluffy, feathery crowns; wine palms from which the flowers hang in long crimson tassels, studded with berries of bright green; *jupati* palms with plume-like leaves forty to fifty feet long that start near the base of the trunk and curve upward on all sides in the form of a vase; fan palms and a legion of others.

And there are rubber trees, which resemble in this region our northern ash; stately *castanhas*, the trees on which the Brazil nuts grow, and *cacaos*, that look like our cherry trees, only they give us our chocolate and cocoa beans instead, and have blossoms of a saffron tint; mahoganies, rosewoods and satinwoods and great sheaves of whispering bamboo; myriads of ferns and exquisitely tinted orchids, acacias, scarlet passion flowers, begonias, yellow and blue; flowers innumerable in the wildest profusion—not little ones like our violets hiding modestly among the mosses and grass, but big blossoms growing luxuriantly on bushes and on the parasite vines that twine about the trunks of the trees and hang in festoons from their branches, until the whole forest seems ablaze with their vivid lights; and there are still the monkeys and beautiful butterflies and humming birds, and the parrots, macaws, herons, egrets, toucans and countless other gorgeously feathered birds, and the Indian villages, too, in the midst of their orange and banana groves or huddled near the beaches where the turtles go.



Only now all these may be seen from the decks of ocean liners, or, if one starts from Belém, from river steamers as safe and comfortably equipped and setting as good a table as most of those in our northern waters. Now the alligators and snakes and tigers have been driven far from the beaten tracks—not too far, though, for the sportsman who loves the excitement of hunting big game—now the negro slaves have been freed and the Indians, even the still numerous and once warlike Mundrucus, are no longer hostile; now in many places lands have been drained and clearings made in the forests, and waste marshes and giant trees have made way for pastures and thrifty looking plantations, where grain, coffee, sugar, tobacco and cotton and pineapples and many other things are cultivated; now the rubber and cacao and nut gatherers penetrate far into the woods; now small, isolated communities have grown to be large ones that send their produce directly from their own docks to the markets of the world.

There is Manaus, for instance, the capital of the State of Amazonas. Manaus is situated at the mouth of the Rio Negro, which empties into the Amazon a thousand miles from the coast. When Lieutenant Herndon was there in 1851, it was a wretched little town containing but 470 houses, most of them one story in height, and had a population of about 4,000—whites, Indians, mixed breeds and negro slaves all combined. Today it is a modern, rapidly growing city, with a population already numbering 50,000, perhaps more, including many foreigners. There is an imposing stone State House, a white marble Palace of Justice and a splendid monument commemorating the opening of the Amazon to international trade. It has broad, shaded, well-paved streets, lined with handsome buildings; it has electric lights, trolley lines, a telephone system, water and harbor works, an ice plant, banks, hotels, newspapers, up-to-date shops, warehouses and public markets, a good library and excellent educational institutions, and is rated among



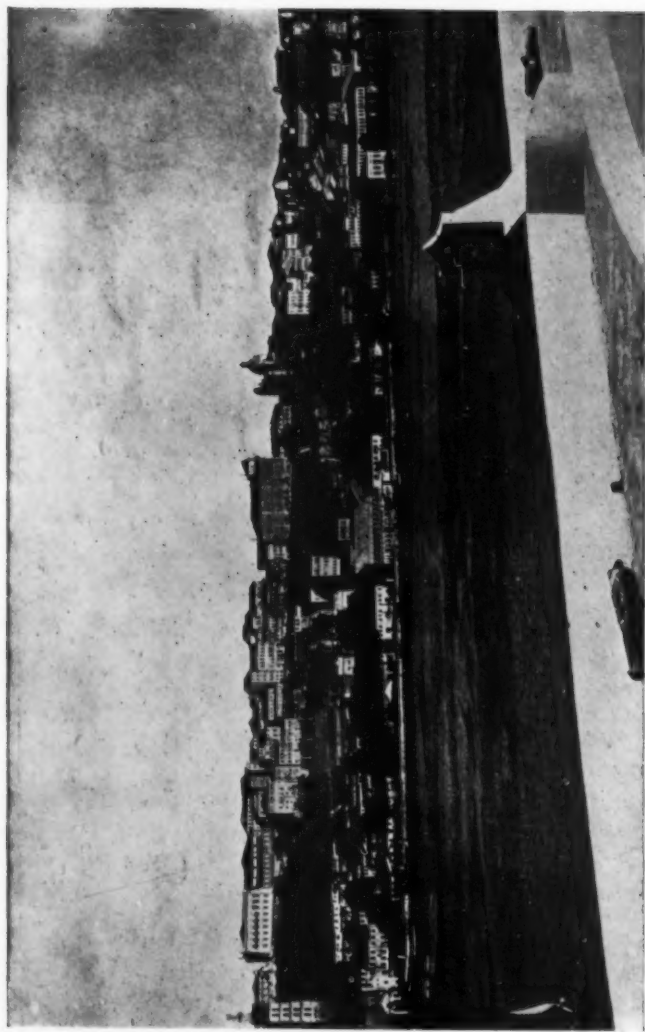
Relief Map of South America  
(From the Tarr and McMurry Geographies. Permission of The  
Macmillan Company, Publishers.)



Scene in Botanical Gardens, Pará, showing assaby palms and  
Victoria regia.



Botanical Gardens at Pará



The city of Bahia



the greater ports of South America because of its extensive shipments of rubber and other products of the country roundabout.

A visit to the beautiful public gardens, where an orchestra plays in the evenings, and to the Amazonas Theater is well worth while. It is said to have cost \$2,000,000 in gold, that theater—which is not at all surprising to any one who has seen it, for it is truly superb, a structure of stone with marble supporting columns, that stands on a great causeway of masonry occupying a commanding site on the *Avenida Eduardo Ribeiro*, the principal thoroughfare and fashionable promenade, and has a lofty, brightly colored dome that can be seen from the harbor, and a magnificent foyer adorned with paintings by a famous Italian artist.

Obydos, too, perched on the bluffs beside an old fortress near the mouth of the Trombetas, and Santarem, at the mouth of the Tapajos, about midway between Manaus and the coast, are other progressive cities that offer opportunities for agreeable breaks in the long journey. As it was in the Tapajos that gold was first found in the region, Santarem is one of the oldest if now one of the most up-to-date of the towns. It is possessed, besides, of a peculiar interest for North Americans because after our civil war it became the home of quite a number of our "unreconstructed" Confederates.

But Belém, or Pará as it is more generally called by foreigners (one may take his choice, since the full corporate name is *Santa Maria de Nazareth de Belém do Grao Pará*) is by far the largest and most interesting of them all, for not only has the wealth that has poured into it in recent years transformed it into a big city of 200,000 inhabitants, boasting like Manaus all the modern public utilities and conveniences, but it is old and rich in relics associated with its romantic history, much care has been taken in the adding of the new to beautify it, its climate is much more delightful

than the others (the mean annual temperature is only 82 degrees) and it is all charmingly clean and picturesque. "Who comes to Pará," runs a local proverb, "is glad to stay; who drinks *assai* goes never away"—though *assai* need have no terrors for that reason; it is nothing more seductive than a most refreshing beverage made from the fruit of the *assai* palm.

Almost at the very threshold of the city, on the approach from the sea, one encounters some of the wonders in which the region abounds—first the "*pororoca*," which is the name originally given by the Indians to the huge waves that are created by the conflict of the descending waters of the river with the intruding current of the Atlantic and follow each other in series of three or four, with thunderous intonations. For nearly an hour in the progress through the great estuary the conflict can be observed; then the river seems to prevail, its surface grows more placid, the color changes from the dark hue of the ocean to light green, and, on beyond, to the tawny yellow of the Amazon, yet they say the ebb and flow of the tide is perceptible as far up as Obydos, 700 miles away and, when it ebbs, that tawny yellow can be seen many miles out at sea. Then, scattered about, here, there and everywhere on the twenty-mile-wide bosom of the Pará, as though in the titanic struggle some larger body had been broken into bits, are hundreds of wooded islands, moist and radiant in the sunlight, their varied greens in delightful contrast with the silvery sheen on the waters and the bright turquoise of the sky.

The city, seen from a distance, with its background of forests and rows of white-walled, red-roofed houses, separated into clusters by the parks and tree-lined avenues sloping down to the shores of its own spacious bay, has the gay, holiday appearance of a summer resort. Only a closer view dispels the illusion, for its harbor is filled with vessels of every size and description, from the little *monatria*, or

native canoe, to the great liners of the Brazilian Lloyd; its compact business section in the vicinity of the quay, the Custom House and market and the warehouses of the steamship companies present a commercial aspect substantial and busy enough to command the respect even of a Chicagoan or New Yorker. More than three-fifths of the rubber supply of the world comes from Brazil and two of these three-fifths pass through this very port, to say nothing of the cacao, nuts, oils, tobacco, woods and other things shipped there, or of the importations.

One of the features of a stay in Belém, by the way—that is, for any one interested in seeing how the first crude form of an article so familiar in its finished forms is produced, is a trip to one of the nearby rubber estates. It has not yet been necessary in this section, if anywhere in Brazil, to resort to cultivation to any great extent, and so the huts of the *seringueiros* (gatherers) are located right in the woods, where the rubber trees grow promiscuously among the others, and each *seringueiro* is allotted as many as he can attend to. The sap, which resembles milk in color and consistency, is collected in cups placed under incisions in the bark, then brought into camp in bucketfuls and reduced by a primitive process of evaporation to the slabs or cakes forming the raw article of commerce. Rubber trees, however, and most of the others, too, may be seen in Belém itself. There the people have been generous enough to preserve a large tract of the primeval forest, which has been cleared of underbrush and converted into a park known as the *Bosque Municipal*. There is a wonderful botanical garden besides and a museum where the rarest specimens of the vegetation and animals and the birds and reptiles of the country are assembled.

Even in the business section there are charming public squares. The one nearest the quay, named for the Bishop Frei Caetano Brandao, whose statue is in the center, is particularly interesting because facing it is a fine old XVIIth

century cathedral of the Portuguese type, massive and grave, an old marine arsenal now used as a hospital, and an ancient fortification, called the *Castello*, which has been maintained because of its historical associations. Then there is the *Praca da Independencia*, where the Governor's Palace is, and a quaint old blue-walled City Hall, built in colonial times for the Portuguese minister, the Marquis de Pombal, who dreamed of the permanent transfer of the seat of the Lusitanian empire to the banks of the Amazon. In the heart of the city, on its most elevated ground, is the celebrated *Largo da Polvora*, now commonly called the *Praca da Republica* after a superb monument it contains, of marble surmounted by figures in bronze, symbolic of the republic proclaimed when the Emperor Dom Pedro was dethroned in the bloodless revolution of 1889. It is from this point that the four principal avenues extend through the city in the cardinal directions.

"The *Largo da Polvora*," Arthur Dias pays it the compliment of saying, "shames our *Avenida da Liberdade* in Lisbon; if they could place there the *Triumpho Arch*, it would rival the *Champs Elysées*." Yet it is not because it is so beautiful that it is most fascinating so much as because it is the great social and amusement center, where the best of the residences, hotels and clubs and the fashionable *cafés* and concert halls are located. In the midst of the gardens, which are separated by luxuriantly shaded streets, is the *Theatro da Paz*, regarded as one of the best in Latin America, and the *Apollo Circus* and *Paz Carroussel*. The *café* under the handsome Paz Hotel is nearly always well patronized, inside during the heat of the afternoon, or at the tables on the sidewalk in front. In the evenings when the cool breeze sets in from the ocean, the whole scene becomes animated. The brilliantly lighted avenues and drive-ways in the park are thronged with the carriages and motor cars of the "four hundred," the sidewalks with crowds of pleasure-seekers, cosmopolitan and well dressed. Then the

*cafés* all have out their little zinc tables, jammed with customers of both sexes (for these *cafés* are not mere drinking places, most of them, but a sort of peculiar combination of *café*, candy store and ice cream saloon), dozens of orchestras are playing, the places of amusement are in full blast, and music and gayety reign supreme.

I wish it were practicable in the space assigned for this article to say enough to give the reader even some slight idea of the many other interesting places that one has an opportunity to visit in the course of the long trip from Belém to Rio de Janeiro, down the 2,000 miles of coast. I should like to make it possible for one who has never been there to form some conception of the interior, of the diamond and gold and silver mines, of the extent of the plantations already in existence, and of the enormous potential mineral and agricultural wealth. I should like to indicate some of the characteristics of the various ports, if only of Maranhao, "the city of little palaces," and of Pernambuco, with its canals and lagoons and strange harbor behind a natural breakwater formed by a reef from which the commercial district, *Recife*, derives its name—this city that inspired a great Brazilian poet to exclaim: "Hail! beautiful land, Oh! Pernambuco, Venice transported to America, floating on the seas!"—and picturesque, terraced, crescent shaped São Salvador da Bahia, too. These are the great sugar, cotton and tobacco ports, older than any European settlement in North America, yet among the most thriving and populous in Brazil.

From the Guianas to its southernmost boundaries, in fact, Brazil is one grand series of prismatic forests, majestic rivers and cascades, immense rolling plains and mountains—a panorama that is matchless anywhere in the world—but, if I were asked to point out some one feature that was pre-eminent among them all, I should not hesitate to select the bay of Rio de Janeiro. The bay of Naples, the Golden Horn of Constantinople all those

wonderful aspects by the mention of which in this connection writers have sought to impress those who have not seen the Rio bay with its grandeur and beauty, can but suffer by the comparison. It is so incomparably sublime, the Rev. James C. Fletcher, the author of one of the most noted of the descriptions, enthusiastically declares—though no pen or brush could do it justice—that “the first entrance must mark an era in the life of any one.” “I have seen,” he says, “the rude and ignorant Russian sailor, the immoral and unreflecting Australian adventurer, as well as the refined and cultivated European gentleman, stand silent on the deck, lost in admiration of the gigantic avenue of mountains and palm-covered isles, which, like the granite pillars of the Temple of Luxor, form a fitting colonnade to the portal of the finest bay in the world.”

Entering the outer bay, we see to the left the huge, fantastic figure of Gavia looming up from the shore, rock-capped and bald, and, a little beyond, the more symmetrical crests of the Three Brothers. Just distinguishable, off behind where the city lies, the needle-like summit of Corcovado appears. On the right the mound-shaped islands called the Father and Mother protrude from the water like tops of mountains partially submerged, and, in the distance, the pinnacles of the Organ group mount higher than all. In the center, on a point jutting out from the mainland, the famous Sugarloaf, an isolated peak fifteen hundred feet high, stands like a sentinel guarding the narrow entrance to the harbor. As we draw nearer, the coloring of the mountainsides and shores, only a confusion of vague tints before, grows more and more vivid as the foliage begins to take form, and we see that on the hills above the rocks at the extremities of the peninsulas that extend from either side to form the gateway, are white-walled forts. These are known as *Sao Joao* and *Santa Cruz*, and, passing through, we are confronted by still another called *Lage*, midway between but a little beyond. It is steel-clad like a man of war, this one,

and frowns down from an island of big rocks, dominating the passage. Once by this, we are in the harbor itself.

Just within are shapely arms of the bay, Botafogo on the Rio side and Jurujuba on the other, that sweep around in wide, graceful curves to two other and much larger peninsulas, opposite like Sao Joao and Santa Cruz, and on one of them, the one to the left, is the old or commercial district of the national capital, on the other the pretty little City of Nictheroy, the capital of the State of Rio de Janeiro. Above, the water broadens to a vast expanse, a sort of inland sea, and, enclosing it like a wall, and on beyond as far as the eye can reach, stretch the serried peaks of the coast range. Everywhere, bathed in the intense golden sunlight, are the same gradations of green, the same riot of brilliantly colored flowers, that we saw on the Amazon—only here the water is not muddy but deep blue, as though trying to reflect the turquoise of the sky, and the beaches are lined with almost snow-white sand. Then, as we steam slowly across to the anchorage, which lies over between the Villegagnon and Cibra islands near the quay, we have the first view of the city, dense in the center where it covers the peninsula, and stretching along the shore and here and there back between the foothills, for miles and miles to the north and south. The roofs of the houses are tiled in reds and browns; the walls are cream or rose tinted or else dazzling white. "It looks like a fragment of fairyland," says William E. Curtis, (in his *Capitals of Spanish America*)—"a cluster of alabaster castles decorated with vines."

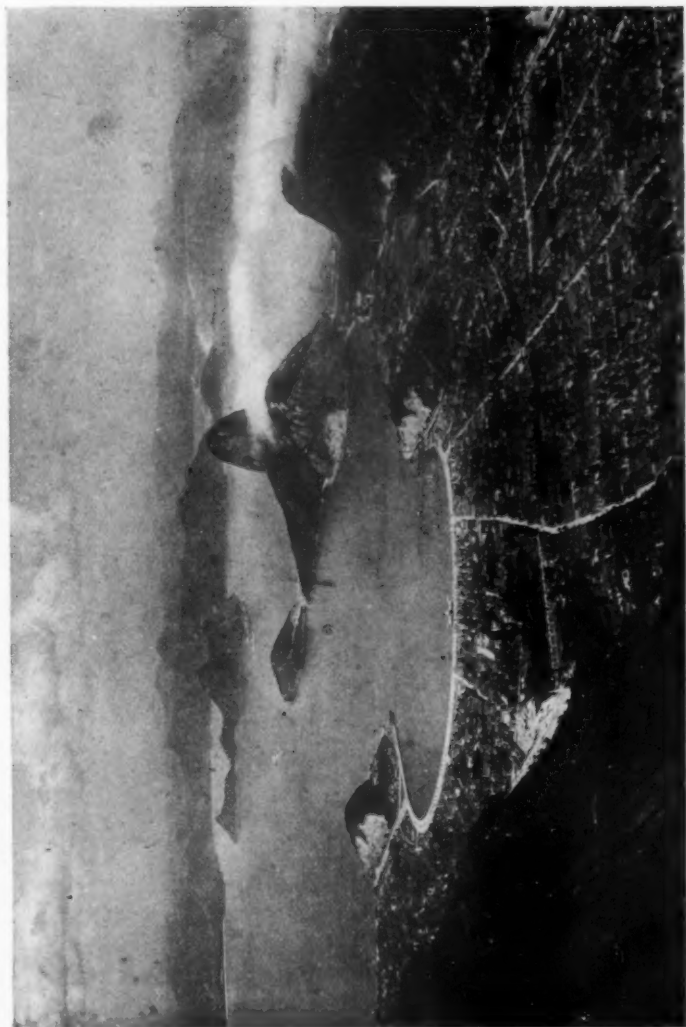
Perhaps I ought to give warning that some of the writers on Brazil, after going into raptures over the scene in the bay, express themselves very differently respecting the experience on entering the city. That same Mr. Curtis, for instance, goes on to say that "the streets are narrow, damp, dirty, reeking with repulsive odors and filled with vermin-covered beggars and wolfish looking dogs." But he was writing of experiences encountered many years ago, before

the reforms and improvements were undertaken, which, when completed, will have cost some sixty millions of dollars. It is still true, no doubt, that in the commercial district some few of the ugly old sections remain, where there are narrow, tortuous streets and dingy warehouses, ship-chandleries, saloons and stores that cater to the stevedore class of trade, such as there are in all great shipping centers as old and as busy as Rio, and of course there are the districts in which the lowest classes foregather.

But since he and Dr. Fletcher wrote their books, the old passenger landing place called the Pharoux quay has been transformed into a handsome square adorned with gardens and a big bronze fountain; hills have been levelled to permit extensions and relieve the congestion; literally thousands of marshy, mosquito-breeding places have been filled in and reclaimed; a fine drainage canal has been constructed, an adequate sewerage system installed, and a system of docks is nearing completion that will rival the celebrated docks of Santos and Buenos Aires; some of the streets have been broadened and more have been repaved, and the sanitary conditions and healthfulness generally have been tremendously improved. Yellow fever is a thing of the past.

Besides all this, many magnificent new government buildings have been erected, notably the Congressional Palace on Tiradentes Square. The estimated cost of this building alone was \$15,000,000 and it is proudly claimed to be one of the finest in South America; also the Palace of the Supreme Court, of rose tinted stone and marble, with bronze ornamentations, and the Post Office and Mint, National Printing Office and National Library, all of great architectural beauty, and the City Hall and Municipal Theater, this last an ornate, high-domed marble and stone structure of Moorish design that cost \$3,000,000 to build. And, to facilitate traffic, a superb hundred foot wide avenue, the *Avenida Central*, has been constructed clear across the business section of the city for a mile or more, opening a vista from





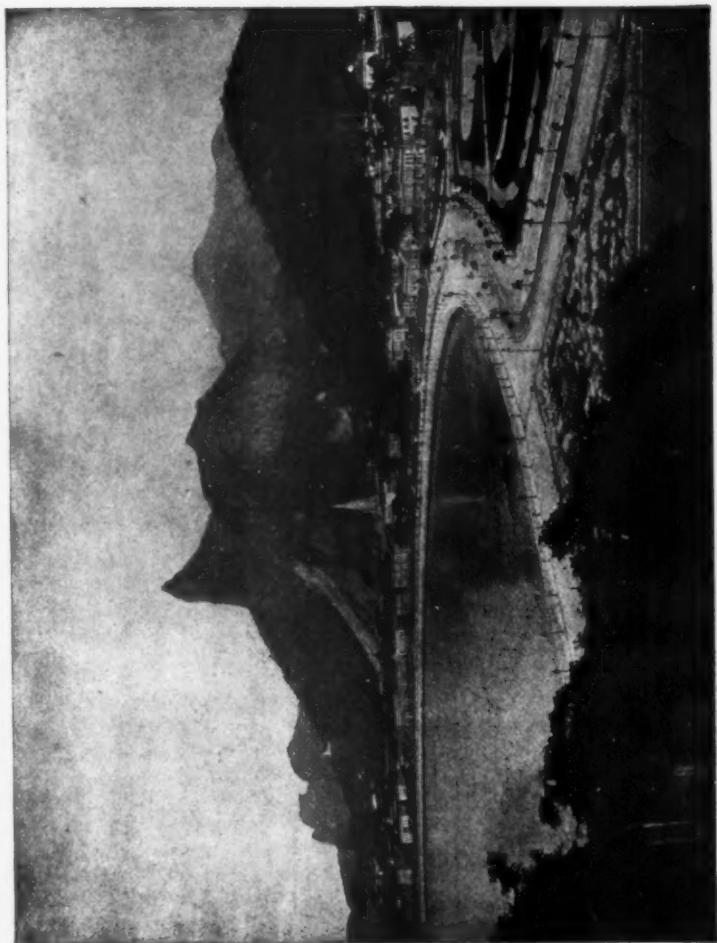
General view of the city of Rio de Janeiro



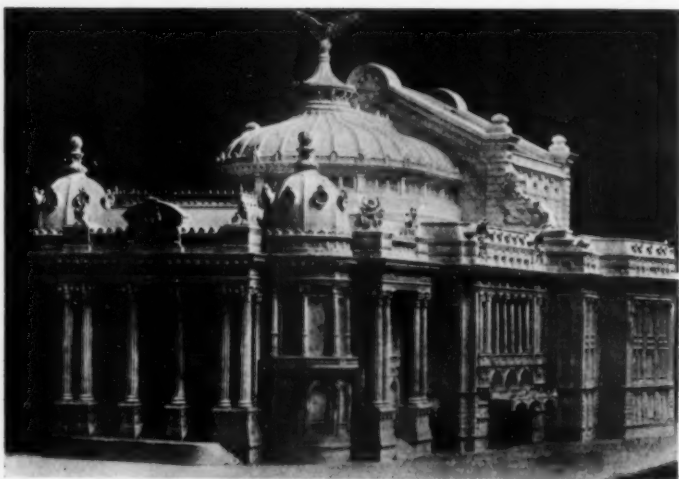
Avenida da Beiramar, Botafogo, Rio de Janeiro



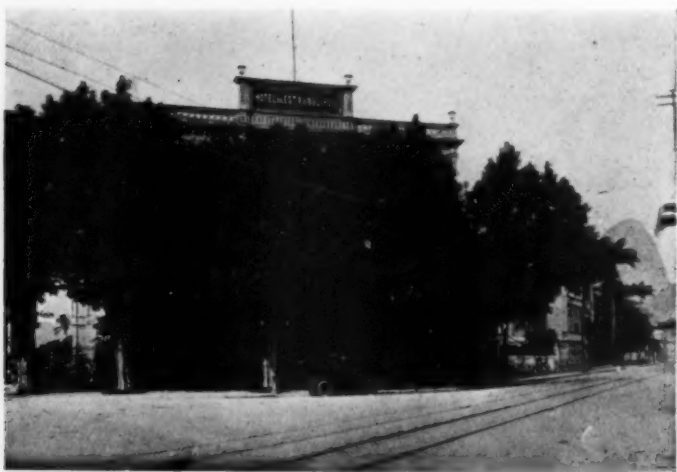
General view of Praça da Glória, Rio de Janeiro



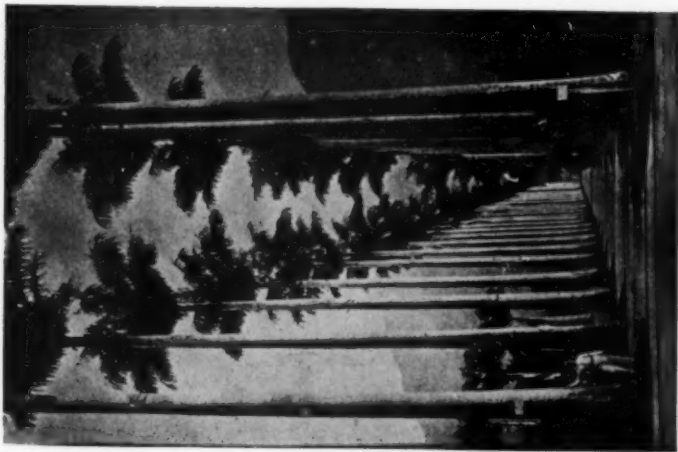
Water Parkway of Rio de Janeiro



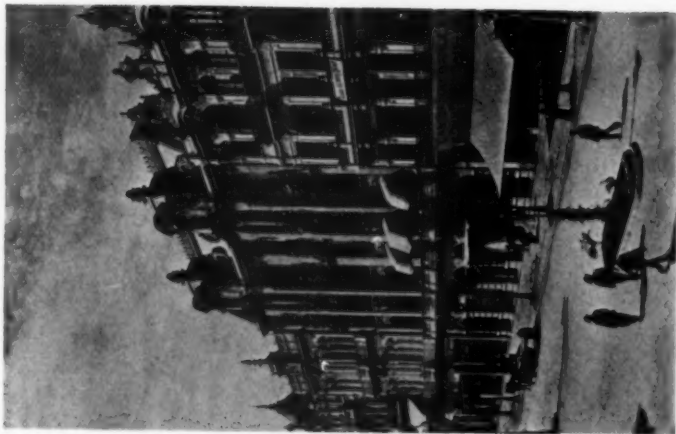
Municipal Theater, Rio de Janeiro



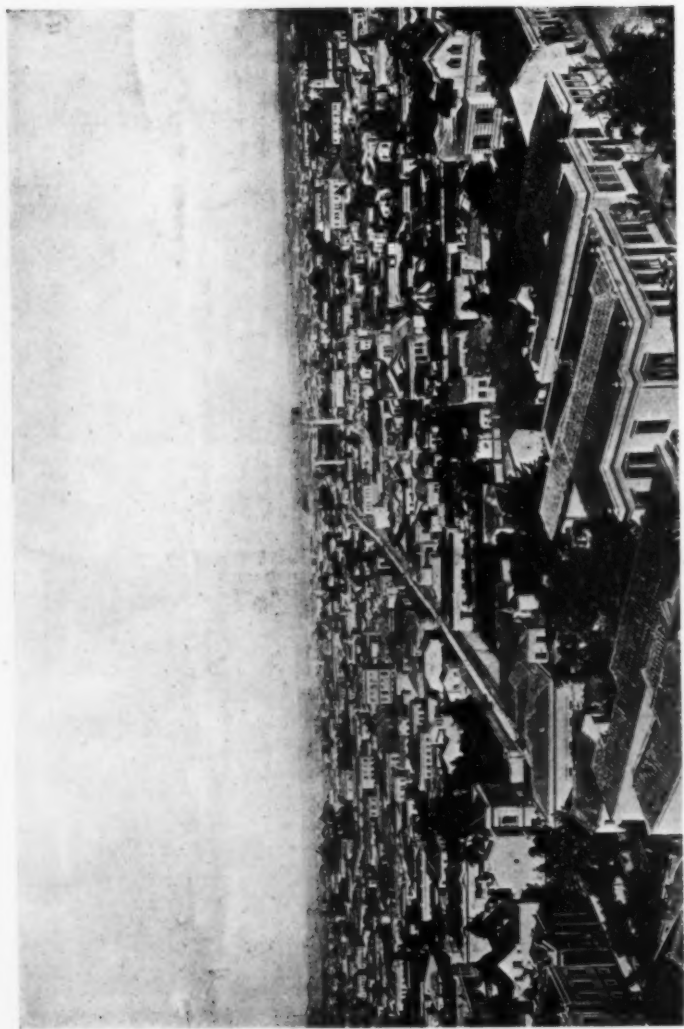
Hotel dos Estrangeiros, Rio de Janeiro



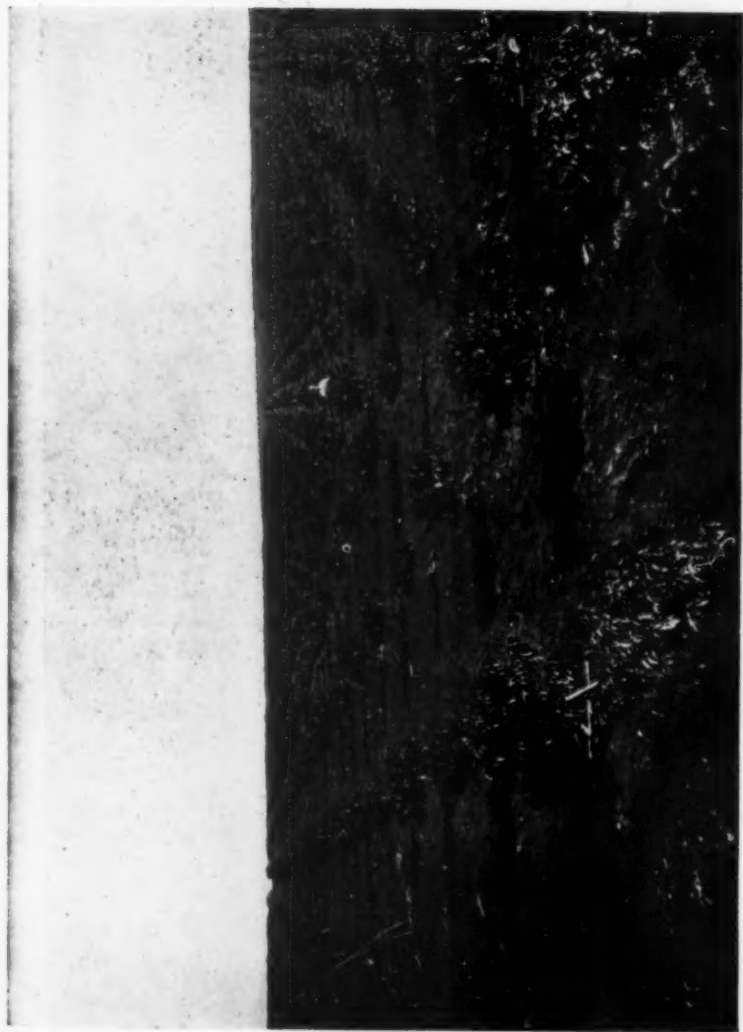
Avenue of Royal Palms, Rio Botanical Gardens



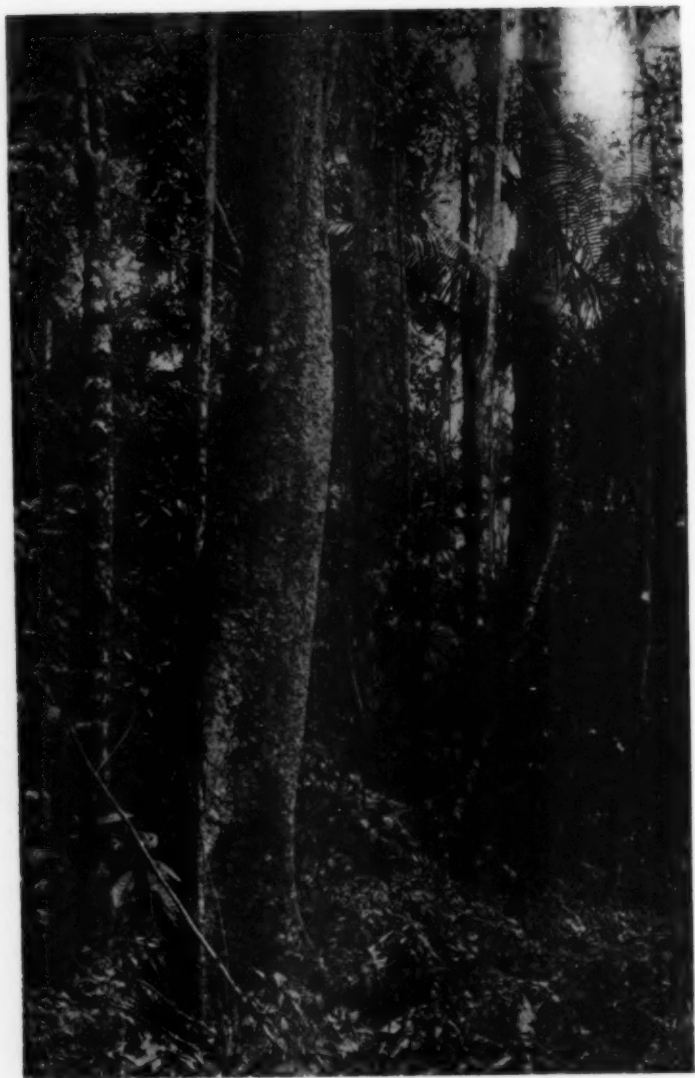
Avenida Central, Rio de Janeiro



The city of Sao Paulo



Coffee Plantation



Forest scene in State of Rio Grande do Sul



bay to bay. To do this more than six hundred houses had to be purchased and torn down; they have been replaced by others of a pleasing general uniformity and elegance of appearance, of which any city in Europe or America might well be proud. The *Jornal do Commercio* building, for example, looks more like one of our swell metropolitan hotels or apartment house, than a business establishment. The sidewalks are paved with mosaics.

And, beginning at the southern end and following the contour of the shore past the attractive residence districts of Gloria and Flamengo, they have constructed an esplanade a mile long, called the *Avenida Beira Mar*, and, farther on, around the exquisite inlet of Botafogo, where some of the handsomest of the residences are, have converted the semi-circular beach into a still lovelier avenue, adorned with alternate rows of trees and arc lights like the other, and flower beds and formal lawns. Unless it is the more comprehensive one from the top of Corcovado, there is no more enchanting view in Rio than that of this whole ensemble from the *Morro da Viuva* at the northern end of the semicircle, especially looking straight across at the hills on the opposite side, where the rose tinted buildings of the Military School nestle in the green depths of a rocky cleft, with the Sugar-loaf towering behind.

And then, up near the business section again, there is the *Passeio Publico*, with its park and lakes and broad waterside terrace overlooking the whole southern part of the harbor and the naval barracks and fortifications on historic Villegagnon, quite close at this point. This is regarded by many as the most charming of the parks, but there are lots of these beautiful spots. One of them, the Botanical Garden, which is larger and more complete than the one in Belém, is known the world over from the thousands of pictures that have been published of its avenue of magnificent royal palms. No one ever visits Rio without going

there; and now that a good cogwheel railroad has been built from one of the trolley lines up to the summit of Corcovado, the whole mountainside has become a wildwood park. With reference to the view, I cannot resist quoting from Arthur Ruhl (*"The Other Americans"*) because he describes it so delightfully.

"The Corcovado is a rock jutting over the trees," he says, "so sheer that you look down on Rio and the blue harbor as from a balloon—down two thousand feet of velvet green descents to the terra cotta roofs and sun-washed walls and the wheel-spoke streets like lines on a map. Not one of our smoke hives, but a city of villas and palms and showering vines and flowers, meandering about over the foothills, immersed in the blazing sun. The cool, laughing sea envelopes it—blue, and bluer yet in the sun; and, all about in it, islands—agate in turquoise—jut out as though the Gods had tossed a handful in the water. It is, as I heard an American say of the backward look toward Rio as the train climbs to Petropolis, as though one had been taken up into the mountains to see the kingdoms of the world and the glory of them." Petropolis, though, is not simply another viewpoint, but one of the loveliest of the suburban mountain cities, where the late Emperor lived, surrounded by the ambassadors and ministers of the foreign countries and the nobility and aristocracy of the old régime. It is still the home of the diplomatic corps, and the most fashionable of the suburbs.

Do not imagine for a moment, however, that the pleasures of a visit to Rio are limited to such things. Like all cities of its respectable age and size—for it has almost, if not quite, reached the million mark now—it has its antiquities and places of historical interest, its museums, art galleries, libraries, statues and churches (the paintings and decorations in the beautiful Candelaria Church are the richest in South America), and its theaters and amusement resorts of every description; and, down town in that same

commercial part that Mr. Curtis scored so heavily, is the noisy, vivacious old *Rua do Ouvidor*, of all things Rio de Janeiran the one that possesses the most individuality, the place where everybody who is anybody is to be seen. It is only about twenty feet wide—just think of it, the “Broadway” of a great city like Rio!—so narrow and crowded that vehicles are not allowed to go through at certain hours of the day, but most of the old sombre Portuguese-style buildings have been replaced by modern ones, and what it lacks in width is compensated for by the attractiveness of the stores and *cafés*. These *cafés*, principally devoted to the service of the *demi tasse*, are everywhere in Brazil, but here particularly they are the rendezvous for the official, military, professional and more prosperous commercial classes, who drop in at all hours to talk things over to the music of the orchestra—everything from religion and politics to the idlest society gossip—only they sip coffee, for the most part, instead of high balls and beer.

From Rio one may go to Sao Paulo, the second largest, and, with the exception of Rio, most important city in Brazil, by railroad—and almost as comfortably too as one may travel from New York to Chicago. Sao Paulo is the capital of the State of that name, the great land of coffee, the land in fact that produces more than half of all the coffee consumed in the world. Brazil as a whole produces more than three-fourths. The city is located in the mountains about forty miles back from the coast and is also connected by railroad with Santos, its seaport, where the best docks in the country are now. These cities, though founded in colonial times, are not, however, quite as interestingly characteristic as Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco and Belém for they are far enough south to be in the temperate zone and have, therefore, attracted a very much larger foreign element, particularly German, Italian and Spanish. There are not so many negroes and mixed breeds among the laboring classes and their institutions and business methods

and social life more nearly resemble our own; but, as a consequence, they certainly have not been behind the rest of Brazil in development. As in Rio, enormous sums have recently been spent for sanitation and public buildings and improvements; Sao Paulo has been transformed into one of the handsomest and most healthful cities on the continent. I do not mean to imply that Santos is not just as healthful, but only that the capital is handsomer and larger.

Lack of space prevents my saying more of them or more than mentioning the next big port to the south, Porto Alegre, the capital of the great cattle-raising and manufacturing State of Rio Grande do Sul, or even Bello Horizonte, the remarkable capital of the State of Minas Geraes, which can also be reached by railroad from Rio. This city is unique in that it did not have its beginning in the usual way and get itself chosen as the capital; it was built only a few years ago on a previously unoccupied site for *the very purpose*, at a cost, for the buildings and improvements owned by the government alone, of more than \$30,000,000. But Brazil, which is larger in area than the United States, has a population of about 22,000,000, and, before closing, I think I ought to say a few words about the Brazilians themselves. I shall quote, however, what I recently heard a North American who has studied them say, because what little opportunity I have had to study their characteristics has not been such as to enable me to form an opinion of much value.

"Although democratic ideas have a powerful hold on the people," he said, "the monarchy was so recently destroyed that in their minds an aristocracy of blood still prevails; but this aristocracy now is really one of land, of money. It represents the culture, the education and the society of Brazil; it does not contain all the brains, or all the ambition. Brazilians could teach us much in the way of culture. Their innate love of the artistic, their appre-

ciation of beauty, their subjection to an imagination that does not always imply superstition, their more placid philosophy of life, which is free from the unwholesomeness of worry—all could be added to our nervous energy without harm."

He said of the municipal organizations and government that they are "recognized as highly commendable; Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo are models scarcely equaled by any in the United States;" and, respecting the masses generally, in which the percentage of illiteracy is still high, the opinion he expressed is that they are lazy but ambitious—that "quick-witted, cordial, kindly, hospitable in town and country, the Brazilian possesses a charm that softens much of the annoyance felt at the indolence, lack of system and irreligion of the country. His virtues will be preserved and his vices thrust into the background when he comes under the sway of a proper education.

For comprehensive information respecting travel routes, steamer and railroad service, hotels, money, gratuities, climate, clothing, customs and port regulations, the reader is referred to the following sources:

"Practical Guide to Latin America. Preparation, Cost, Routes, Sight-seeing," by Albert Hale. \$1.00 net.

The travellers' notes in "The South Americans" by the same author. \$2.50 net.

"Travel Conditions in South America," by Prof. Wm. R. Shepherd, published at pages 1004-1038 of the Pan American Bulletin for May, 1908.

The reader's inquiries also will be cheerfully answered by the Pan American Union, Washington, D. C.

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Exploration of the Valley of the Amazon, by Lieutenant William Lewis Herndon, U. S. N. (Govt. publication). Agassiz's Journey in Brazil, by Louis Agassiz. \$2.50. The South American Republics, by Thomas L. Dawson. 2 vol. \$1.35 each, net. The Capitals of South America, by William Eleroy Curtis. \$3.00 net. The New Brazil, by Marie Robinson Wright, \$10.00. Brazil of To-day, by Arthur Dias, translated by Louis Raposo. The South Americans, by Albert Hale. \$2.50 net, postage 18c. The Other Americans, by Arthur Ruhl. \$2.00 net. The Great States of South America, by Charles W. Domville-Fife. \$4.50 net. The Andes and

the Amazon, by James Orton, and Brazil and the Brazilians, by Fletcher and Kidder are out of print but may be found in libraries.

## Pronouncing Vocabulary

Words whose pronunciation is easy or can be found easily or which have been given in previous issues of this Reading Journey are not listed below.

Amazonas	Ah-mah-zoh'-nahs
Apollo Circus	Ah-poh'-loh
assai	ahs-sah'-ee
Avenida Beira Mar	Ah-vay-nee'-dah Bay-ee'-rah Mahr
Avenida Central	Ah-vay-nee'-dah Sayn-trahl'
Avenida Eduardo Ribeiro	Ah-ray-nee'-dah Ay-doo- ahr-doh Ree-bay-ee'- roh
Avenida da Liberdade	Ah-vay-nee'-dah dah Lee-bayr-dah'-day
Bele'm	Bay-laym'
Bello Horizonte	Bay'-yoh Oh-ree-zohn'- tay
Bosque Municipal	B-hs'-kay Moo-nee-see- pahl'
Botafogo	Poh-tah-foh'-goh
cacaos	kah-kah'-ohs
Candelaria	Kahn-day-lah-ree'-ah
castanhas	kz hs-tahn'-ahs
Castello	Kahs-tay'-yoh
Castlenau	Kahs-tlay'-now
Corcovado	Kohr-koh-vah'-doh
Itas	Dee'-ahs
Ilhon Pedro	Dohm Pay'-dro
Flamengo	F'-ah-mayn'-goh
Frei Caetano Brandao	Fray'-ee Kah-ee-tah'- noh Brahn-dah'-oh
Gavia	Gah-vee'-ah
Iouitos	Fe-kee'-tohs
jacares	zhah-kah'-rays
Jornal de Commercio	Zhornal' doh Koh- mayr'-see-oh
jupati	zhoo-pah'-tee
Jurujuba	Zhoo-roo-zhoo'-bah
La Condamine	Lah Kohn-dah-mee'-nay
Lage	Lah'-gay
Lago da Polvora	Lahr'-goh dah Pohl- voh'-rah
Manaos	Mah-nah'-ohs
Maranhao	Mah-rahn'-hao
Miras Gernas	Mee'-nahs Gay-rah'-ays
miritis	mee-ree'-tees
Montaria	Mohn-tah-ree'-ah
Morro da Viuva	Mohr-roh dah Vee-oo'- vah
Mundrucus	Moon-dron-koo-
Netheroy	Nek-thay-roh'-ee
Olvidos	Oh-hah'-ee-dohs
Orellana, Francisco	Oh-ray-yah'-nah, Frahn-sees'-koh
Para'	Pah'-rah'
Passeio Publico	Pahs-say'-ee-oh Poh-leek'-oh
Paz Carroussel	Pahs Cahr-rohns'-sayl
Pernambuco	Payr-nahm-boo'-koh
Pharoux	Fah-rohks'
Pizarro	P'ee-zah'-roh

# Pronouncing Vocabulary

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Pombal	Pohm-bahl'
Porto Alegre	Pohr'-toh Ah-lay'-gray
pororoca	poh-roh-roh'-kah
Praca da Independencia	rah'-kah dah Een-day-payn-dayn'-see-ah
Praca da Republica	Prah'-kah dah Ray-poo'-blee-kah
Recife	Ray-see'-fay
Rio Grande do Sul	Rce'-oh Grahn'-day doh Soohl
Rio Negro	Fee'-oh Nay'-gro
Rua do Ouvidor	Reo-al doh Ohn-vee-dohr'
Santa Cruz	Sahn'-tah Kroos
Santa Maria de Naza	Sahn'-tah Mah-ree'-ah
reth de Belem do	day Nah-zah-rayth'
Grao Para	day Bay-layhm' doh Grah'-oh Pah-rah'
Santarem	Sahn-tah-raym
Sao Joao	Sah'-ohn Zho-ah'-oh
Sao Paulo	Sah'-ohn Pah'-oo-loh
Sao Salvador da Bahia	Sah'-ohn Sahj'-vah-dohr' dah Bah-ee'-ah
seringueiros	say-reen-gee-ay'-ee-rohs
sumaumeras	soo-mow-may'-rahs
Tabatinga	Tah-bah-teen'-gah
Tapajos	Tah-pah'-rhohs
Theatro da Paz	Tay-ah'-troh dah Pahs
Tiradentes	Tee-rah-dayn'-tays
Triunpho	Tee-nom-foh
Tribetas	Troh-m-bay'-tahs
Villegagnon	Vee-yay-gah-gnohn'





### III. Heating Houses and Public Buildings\*

By Carl S. Dow

"I T'S just like summer all over the house." With this expression a man accustomed to the uncertain heat from stoves and furnaces described a house heated by steam. The remark was made to the writer several years ago, when a steam or hot-water system was a curiosity; today no such exclamations are forthcoming, for the comfort-loving American demands that his home be kept warm and at a uniform temperature, not only for comfort but for the better health of the family.

The proper heating of buildings, especially large public buildings, such as schools, churches, office buildings, is an engineering job. Even if a plumber or steam fitter does the work, it is the engineer's experiments and science that are back of it, and if the building is large, an experienced heating engineer only is intrusted with the laying out of the system.

So well has the American heating engineer looked after the comfort of the family, the office man, and the workman, that his heating apparatus and systems have become the standard all over the world. He has removed many popular fallacies so that preference for any one system over others is usually based on sound reasoning and a knowledge of conditions.

\*The series on American Engineering began in the September, 1911, CHAUTAUQUAN, with an article on "Engineers and Engineering," which was followed in October by a discussion of "The Steam Engine."



The florist also has enlisted the aid of the heating engineer. With a system of hot water or steam pipes overhead for top heat and under the beds for bottom heat he is able to regulate his conservatory temperature to a degree. He can so handle bulbs, flowers and vegetables that they will be in the desired state at any given date.

The problem of heating often carries with it the question of ventilation. In the same way solving the heating problem usually takes care of the ventilation, for when the heat is supplied by means of air, the same air, if pure, furnishes the necessary oxygen. Although the heating system is usually considered in connection with the ventilation, the necessity for a supply of pure air and what constitutes good ventilation will not be discussed in this article. Heating will be considered by itself with mere reference to the matter of ventilation.

The heating system for a house is ordinarily a furnace, a hot-water system, or steam. The familiar furnace is not after all so familiar as regards its action. Some people have the erroneous idea that the hot gases warm the air by mingling with it, others imagine the hot gases come through the registers. As a matter of fact, the hot gases resulting from the combustion merely heat up the cast-iron heating drums so that the air from out of doors will become warmed while passing over them. The gases neither come in contact with the air nor enter the rooms. It is impossible for gas to be drawn into the rooms with the heated air unless some part of the furnace or cast-iron heating surface should crack, or some joint open because of warping of the plates. Even then the gas would pass off up the chimney if the damper is not shut tight, for the draft to the chimney is far stronger than the air current going to the registers.

The well-known fact that the furnace supplies a large quantity of air thus providing for ventilation as well as warming, is, next to its cheapness the principal reason for

its use. It has a serious disadvantage—some rooms are almost impossible to heat when the wind is strong from certain directions. In very cold weather few furnace-heated houses are really comfortable.

Hot water is without doubt the most popular system for houses and deservedly so, while steam usually gives better satisfaction for large buildings. With either of these two systems, which are similar in many respects, heat is conveyed to radiators to replace the heat lost from the building by radiation and to warm the air which enters through cracks and crevices around doors and windows. The heating is direct, that is, the heat passes directly to the surrounding air and is not conveyed by an air current as is the case with a furnace system.

Hot water and steam are heating systems simply; they have nothing to do with ventilation. They do not bring any air into the apartment. Therefore the family having steam or hot water must watch constantly the state of the air, opening the windows frequently. People have been known to say that they liked hot-water better than steam because the water gave a moist heat, while steam dried the air. Of course this is not so, for between the air in the room and the water is a metal partition through which neither steam nor water can pass. As a matter of fact, both steam and water dry the air by heating it without supplying any moisture. This unfortunate feature causes the furniture and finish to shrink and books and leather goods to dry out and crumble. Opening windows to let in fresh air does not supply enough moisture; about the only remedy is to place on the radiators tanks or jars filled with water.

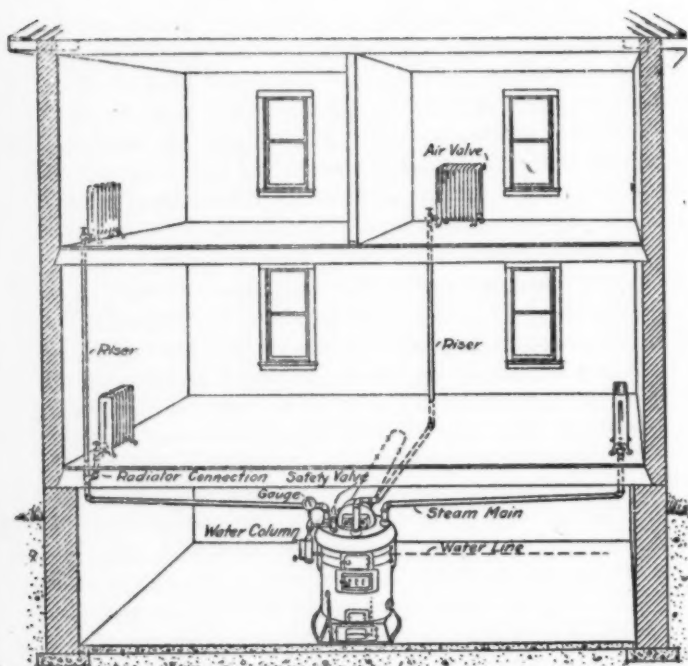
Other reasons for the popularity of hot water are the low cost of operation compared with the furnace and the large amount of heat stored in the water in the system. This latter feature makes hot water preferable to steam, for with a steam system, the fire is likely to get low over night, causing the steam to turn to water and disappear

from the radiators which become cold long before morning. With hot water the temperature of the water is proportional to the briskness of the fire—the water is always warm if not hot—therefore with a well-designed and intelligently-operated hot-water system the temperature of the lower part of the house will not drop more than six to eight degrees over night, better results than are possible with either steam or a furnace.

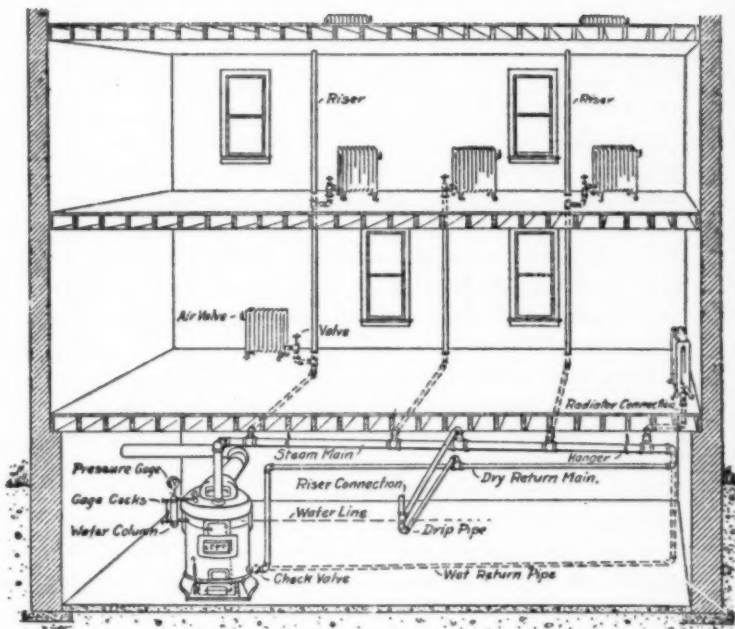
It is the system of piping which conducts the steam from the boiler to the radiators and takes the condensed steam (water) back to the boiler. In the hot-water system the piping has a similar function; it conducts the hot water to the radiators and returns to the heater the same water after it has cooled.

Whatever the kind of system, it should be laid out to give perfect circulation of either steam or hot water, but the circulation is of greater importance with hot water. To obtain good circulation the mains and branch pipes are given an inclination upward from the heater and the piping is arranged with equal resistance in all branches. Hot water will always take the path of least resistance and if it must make more turns, go through more valves, or through longer pipes to reach a certain radiator than it does to reach others, it will not go to that radiator so readily.

Naturally there are several systems of piping. Hot water requires a two-pipe system, that is, one pipe line conducts the hot water to the radiators, while a separate line returns the cooler water. Sometimes steam is on a two-pipe system. The steam main leads from the boiler, and branch pipes are carried along near the basement ceiling. These branch supply pipes are connected to the radiators by vertical pipes called "risers." From the exit end of the radiators, vertical pipes called "returns" conduct the condensation to the basement where the returns enter the return mains, placed near the basement floor, usually below the water line in the boiler.



One-Pipe Steam System Without Return Mains



One-Pipe Steam System With Return Mains

With the two-pipe steam system, each radiator has two valves which are opened or closed at the same time. With the two-pipe hot-water system, one valve for each radiator is sufficient to stop the flow of water and this valve is placed on the entrance end.

Steam systems operate well on one-pipe systems, both steam and water (condensation) flowing in the same pipe, but in opposite directions. It is readily seen that steam and water will do this without mixing, for steam is a gas or vapor, while water is a liquid, but the one-pipe system will not do for hot water.

One objection to the single-pipe system is that steam and water flowing in opposite directions in the same pipe require piping of large size to prevent interference. To remove the objection, both steam and water may be made to flow in the same direction by carrying a single riser to the attic, then running drops to the basement. The radiators are supplied from these drops which also carry the condensation to the basement.

Both steam and hot-water systems require air valves, although they are not of the same design for both systems. Whenever the fire in the boiler is low, the steam leaves the radiator and air enters through the air valve. When the steam is formed again it rises to a radiator filled with air. The air valve lets the air out, but closes automatically when the air has escaped so that the steam will not be lost. These automatic air valves act on the principle that when they are cold the valve is open and air can go in or out—when heated by the entering steam the valve expands and closes.

For a hot-water system, the air valve is extremely simple, but usually not automatic. It must be opened by hand, but this is not much of a task for ordinarily two or three times in a winter is all that is necessary. When the fire is first started, the air valves should be opened until all air has left the radiator. It is usually kept open until water

escapes. Air set free when water is heated slowly accumulates in the tops of radiators, especially if water is added to the system. Many a hot-water system would give better results if the air valves were opened whenever a radiator fails to heat properly.

One feature always required in a hot-water system is never necessary with steam. This is the expansion tank. Steam is on a closed system, that is, there is no outlet, it is not open to the air, it is under pressure. The steam exerts gaseous pressure only, that is, it is very elastic and if the heat increases slightly the steam simply has greater pressure. With hot water, the medium (water) increases its volume when heated, and as water is practically incompressible, it would break things in a closed system. For this reason hot water systems are open to the atmosphere. The water is likely to vary from about 50 degrees to 190 degrees and with this range the volume changes considerably. To take care of this change, an expansion tank is placed a few feet above the highest radiator. The connection to the system enters through the bottom and an open vent pipe is placed at the top. No valve should ever be located so that the tank could be shut off from the rest of the system.

Steam systems ordinarily lack the flexibility of hot water. Steam at atmospheric pressure has a temperature of 212 degrees; at five pounds the temperature is but slightly greater. Therefore the radiator is either cold or at 212 to 220 degrees. There is no intermediate temperature as in the case of hot water which usually varies from 110 to 180 degrees.

It is apparent that if the steam radiator is big enough for a cold day in winter and the temperature of steam is always the same, it will give off far too much heat on a mild day. That's why one has to jump up and shut the steam off so frequently. It's too hot—then too cool because there's no way of reducing the pressure or tempera-

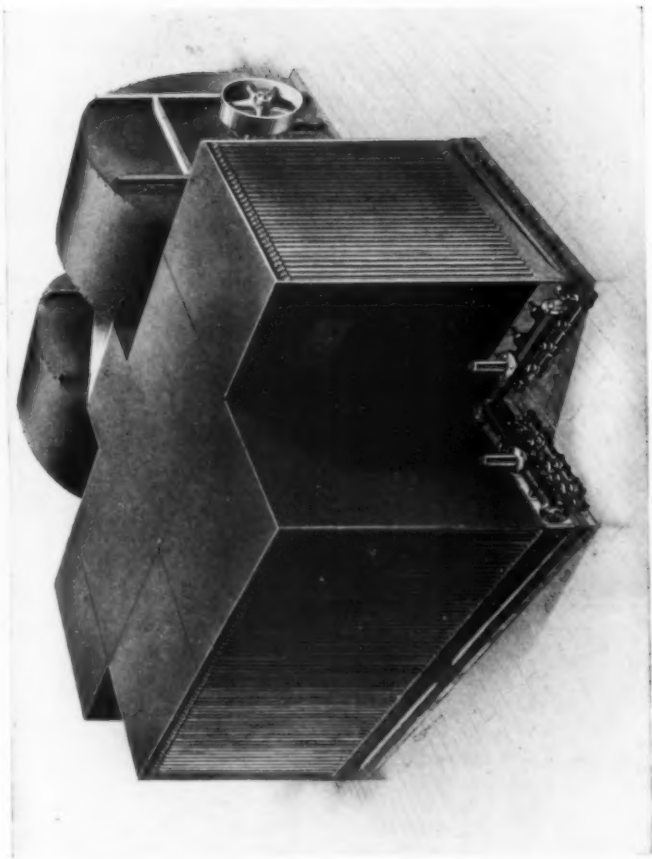
ture and the valve must be shut tight or wide open. Besides, the fire has to be hot enough to make steam even if the weather is not cold. To overcome this defect, a fractional or graduated valve is placed in the supply to the radiator so that a part of the radiator will receive steam; that is, by manipulating the valve, the amount of steam admitted can be varied, which changes the hot area of the radiator.

The hand-operated fractional valve, also called the "modulation" valve is used in the supply pipe, while a trap in the return automatically discharges the condensation to the return line, but prevents steam from passing. Such a system can be operated with but one pound of steam pressure because the sealing of the radiator returns by the trap insures a difference in pressure between inlet and discharge sufficient to cause positive flow.

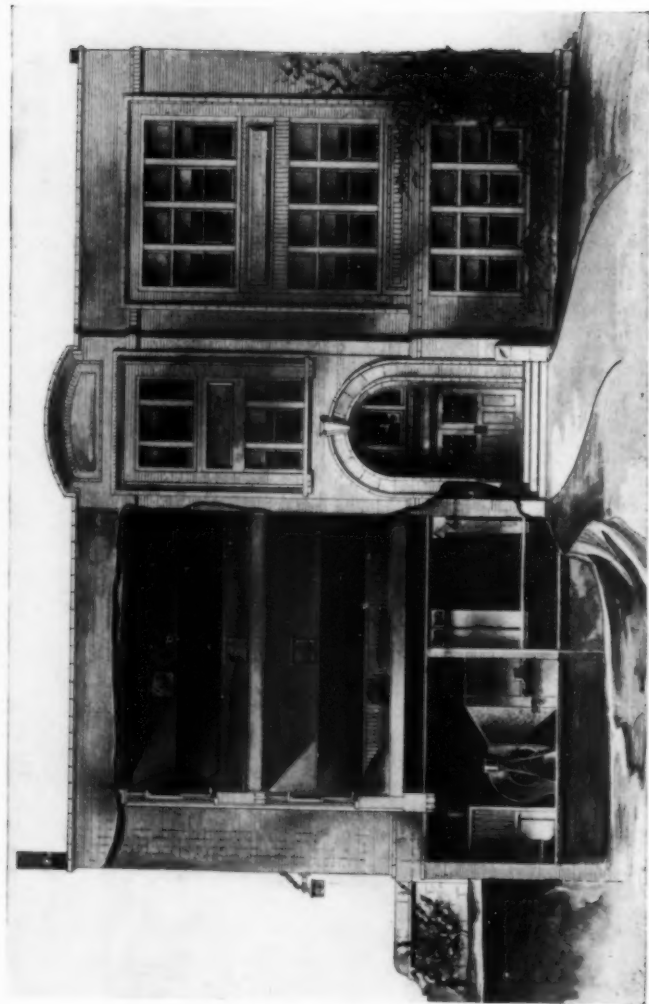
The size of the furnace or radiator is usually dependent upon the estimated heat loss from the building, which is determined after this manner: Engineers have found out from experiments how much heat is lost through a square foot of glass (window), also how much through all kinds of walls, doors, etc. Knowing the area of walls and window the heat loss per degree difference in temperature for any room is easily found. Assuming zero outside and 70 degrees inside, the maximum heat lost will be 70 times as much, and this maximum must be provided for. All sorts of factors are available so that the figures obtained as above can be corrected for various exposures, and for leakage.

The next step is to calculate how much radiation surface must be placed in the room to replace the heat lost. This calculation is independent of the first because the method of heating has nothing to do with the heat lost from the building. Engineers' experiments also record the amount of heat that a square foot of radiator will give off under most conditions of temperature. The room temperature may be assumed as 70 degrees, and with steam the

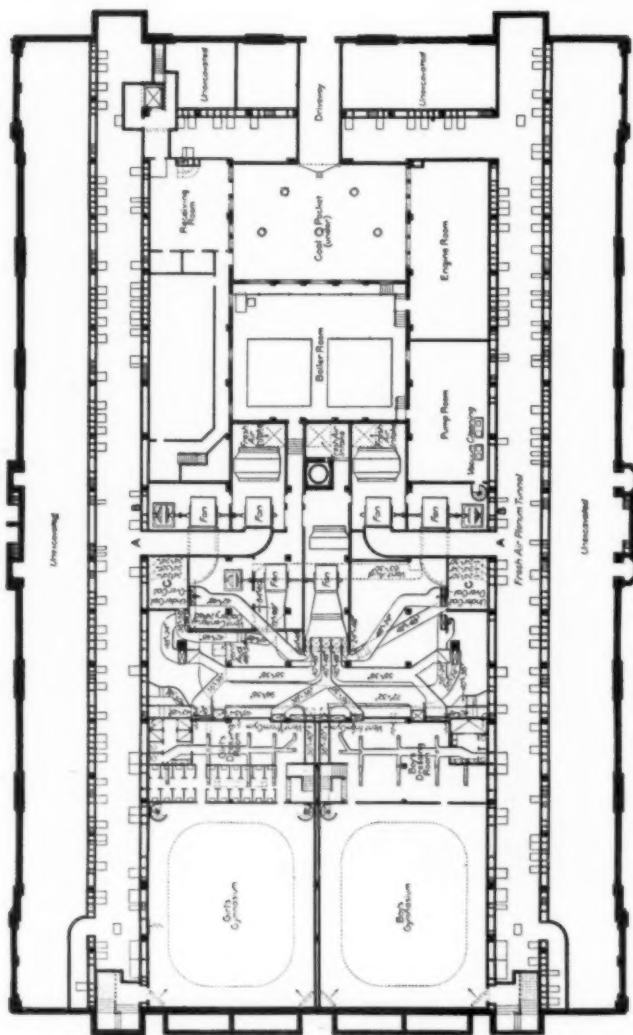




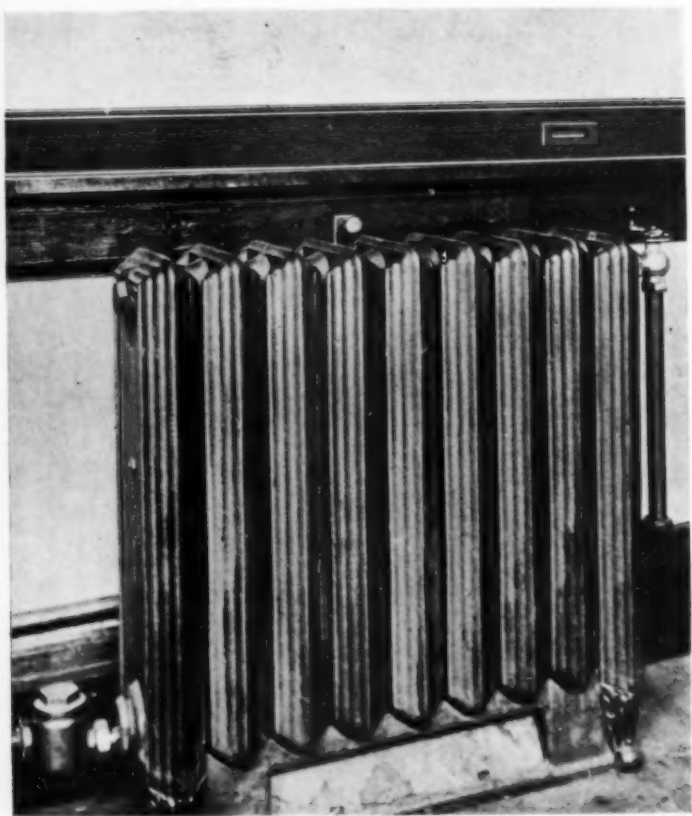
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus for Fan System.  
American Blower Co. Fans blowing air through four groups of  
heater coils.



School House Showing Heating System. "Sirocco" fan drawing air through tempering coils and blowing it through heaters to ducts leading to school rooms.



Basement Plan of Large Modern School Showing Location of Fans, Fresh Air Plenum Tunnel, Distributing Ducts, etc.



Radiator in Boston Safe Deposit Building  
Webster Modulation Valve on Supply End (upper right-hand end)  
and Water Seal Motor on return (lower left-hand end.)

radiator at 220 degrees; a square foot will then give off about 225 heat units per hour. But with a hot-water radiator, the temperature of the water varies. In cold weather the water enters at about 180 degrees and leaves at about 160 degrees, the average temperature being 170 degrees. As the room temperature is 70 degrees, the difference is 100 degrees, and a square foot of radiator will give off about 150 heat units.

These figures show that a hot-water radiator is not as intense, the ratio being 150 to 225, or, to give the same effect the hot-water radiator should be 50 per cent larger than for steam.

When you see radiators in a room, you immediately take it for granted that the house is heated by steam or by hot water, and so it is, by direct steam or hot water—because the radiation is placed in the apartment to be heated and the heat passes direct to the air. But suppose you see a register in the floor or in the wall near the floor, you make up your mind as quickly that the house is heated by a furnace. But this assumption may or may not be correct. Perhaps it is heated by steam or by hot water—by the indirect method.

To increase the amount of air entering the rooms, the radiation (pipes or radiators) may be placed in the basement and air so admitted that it will be warmed in passing up through the radiator. The effect is similar to furnace heat, but differs from this kind in that a larger volume of air is heated to a lower temperature, giving greater comfort because the air is not so dry. This indirect system takes more coal than direct heating, for the radiation is not so effectively placed.

Another method for accomplishing the same result is the direct-indirect heating. The radiator is located in the room as in direct heating, but at the base of each radiator there is an opening in the outside wall so that air from out of doors enters and passes through the radiator. The open-

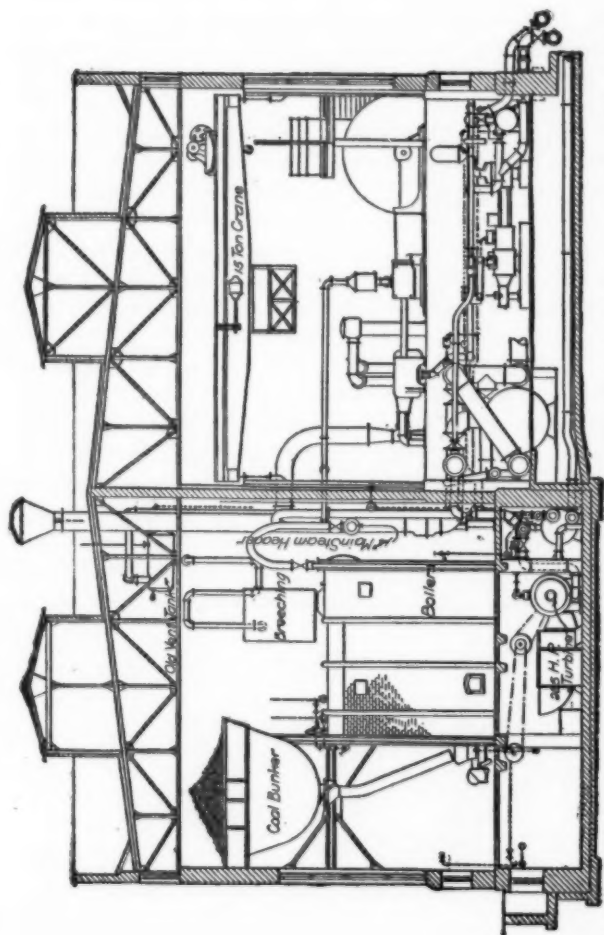
ing can be closed when not in use, or when it is desired to simply heat the air already in the room.

Fan systems, sometimes called blower systems, are better adapted to large buildings than to small ones, chiefly because of cost of operation and attention required, and also because they provide fresh air so desirable where large numbers of people congregate. The great advantage of the fan system is its positiveness. Unlike the systems depending upon natural or gravity methods, the fan system is not affected by wind, and it will supply a definite amount of air under all conditions, provided the fan is operated at the proper speed. It simplifies the piping by concentrating the heating surface in one place.

A fan system which draws the air out of a building is called an "exhaust system." The heat carried away by expelling the warm air is replaced by means of heating coils located under the windows or where inward leakage will probably be the greatest. This system, except in combination, is not much used because the partial vacuum formed by the fan causes air to leak in from all sorts of places, some of which may be decidedly objectionable. This method frequently gives place to a scheme which readily governs both quantity and quality of the air since all of it enters at one place.

With the so-called "plenum" or forced-blast method, the air is forced into the building instead of being drawn out. The entire building is filled with air which is under a slight pressure—so slight that it is not noticeable—yet enough to cause all leakage to be outward, which prevents in-leakage of foul air. But the system is a heating system and all the entering air is properly warmed by compelling it to pass through a steam heater.

Air from out of doors enters the plenum chamber from which it is drawn through a bank of steam pipes, called the "tempering coil." The fan then forces it between and among the pipes of the main heater which is placed near



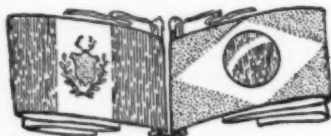
Section of Engine and Boiler Rooms of the power plant of N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co., at West Albany, showing location of boilers, engines, coal bunkers, condensers, piping, etc. (See October CHAUTAQUAN)

the fan outlet. The air, forced by the fan, then flows through ducts to the rooms above, entering through registers as in the furnace system. The apparatus is provided with suitable dampers so that hot air, or a mixture of tempered air and hot air, or tempered air alone may be directed to the rooms.

The fan or blower is a sheet metal casing of scroll shape, within which a steel-plate fan wheel revolves at high speed, taking air in at the sides and giving it rapid motion by means of the revolving blades or vanes. Delivered at the tips of the blades, the air leaves the fan, under slight pressure, by a tangential outlet in the casing. For heating work, the fan is usually operated by a small steam engine, the set being called a "steam fan."

Public buildings and large factories are usually heated and ventilated by the fan system. Auditoriums of schools, churches, theaters, etc., are generally provided with a combination system in which the plenum method supplies the heated air while an exhaust fan removes the vitiated air. Corridors and small offices and dressing rooms are usually heated by direct steam. The combinations of plenum and exhaust methods with direct heat are sufficient to provide a comfortable temperature and fresh air for all kinds of buildings.

*(End of C. L. S. C. required reading for December, pages 309-384)*





# The New Roof\*

A Song for Federal Mechanics

BY FRANCIS HOPKINSON\*\*

(1787)

Come muster, my lads, your mechanical tools,  
Your saws and your axes, your hammers and rules;  
Bring your mallets and planes, your level and line,  
And plenty of pins of American pine:  
*For our roof we will raise, and our song still shall be,  
Our government firm, and our citizens free.*

Come, up with *the plates*, lay them firm on the wall,  
Like the people at large, they're the ground-work of all;  
Examine them well, and see that they're sound,  
Let no rotten part in our building be found:  
*For our roof we will raise, and our song still shall be  
A government firm, and our citizens free.*

Now hand up the *girders*, lay each in his place,  
Between them the *joists*, must divide all the space;  
Like assemblymen *these* should lie level along,  
Like *girders*, our senate prove loyal and strong:  
*For our roof we will raise, and our song still shall be  
A government firm over citizens free.*

The rafters now frame; your *king-posts* and *braces*,  
And drive your pins home, to keep all in their places;  
Let wisdom and strength in the fabric combine,  
And your pins be all made of American pine:  
*For our roof we will raise, and our song still shall be,  
A government firm over citizens free.*

Our *king-posts* are *judges*: how upright they stand,  
Supporting the *braces*: the laws of the land:  
The laws of the land, which divide right from wrong,  
And strengthen the weak, by weak'ning the strong:  
*For our roof we will raise, and our song still shall be,  
Laws equal and just, for a people that's free.*

Up! up! with the *rafters*; each frame is a *state*:  
How nobly they rise! their span, too, how great!  
From the north to the south, o'er the whole they extend,  
And rest on the walls, whilst the walls they defend:  
*For our roof we will raise, and our song still shall be  
Combined in strength, yet as citizens free.*

\*The constitution, adopted by the Federal Convention in 1787.

\*\*One of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Now enter the *purlins*, and drive your pins through;  
 And see that your joints are drawn home and all true.  
 The *purlins* will bind all the rafters together:  
 The strength of the whole shall defy wind and weather:  
*For our roof we will raise, and our song still shall be,  
 United as states, but as citizens free.*

Come, raise up the *turret*; our glory and pride;  
 In the center it stands, o'er the whole to *preside*:  
 The sons of Columbia shall view with delight  
 Its pillars, and arches, and towering height:  
*Our roof is now rais'd, and our song still shall be,  
 A federal head o'er a people that's free.*

Huzza! my brave boys, our work is complete;  
 The world shall admire Columbia's fair seat;  
 Its strength against tempest and time shall be proof,  
 And thousands shall come to dwell under our roof:  
*Whilst we drain the deep bowl, our toast still shall be,  
 Our government firm, and our citizens free.*

## Some of the Latest Ideas in Housing

By Mabell Shippie Clarke Smith

"Brotherhood" and "efficiency" are stirring slogans of today. Both inspire toward the achieving of the practical, for modern brotherhood is "not a theory but a condition," and modern efficiency is struggling up to that ideal state which is also the most practical state. Nor are the two disconnected. More people are efficient now than ever before because they have gone to work more intelligently to become efficient; and more people than ever before are using their efficiency for the good of their brother men.

Hence it is that any new scientific knowledge and any engineering advance which the last quarter century has added to civilized man's advantage and comfort have been applied to the advantage and comfort not of any one class but of the less fortunate as well as of those of greater opportunity.

Little children in the public schools know more of the whys and wherefores of hygiene and sanitation than their grandparents knew in middle life; the parsimonious landlord has been forced by public opinion and the Board of Health to make plumbing a commonplace; and the Standard Oil does not batten on its lamp trade alone.

It is not only the rich, then, who have been benefited by the improvements which housing experts have been developing. The subjects to which these experts have given their chief attention have been:

1. Arrangement of groups of buildings;
2. Arrangement of single buildings to secure at least a definite minimum of light, air, and space per inhabitant;
3. Methods of construction;
4. Details of finish and furnishing.

Under the first two of these heads falls the work that has had the most direct and the most searching benefit for men of small estate. Overcrowding in cities has stimulated the ingenuity of philanthropist and economist and utilitarian, who have called in scientific aid to better existing conditions and to offer substitutes which shall act as preventives. Town planning is a field of international study; model villages, such as Forest Hills on Long Island and Biltmore in North Carolina, invite people of moderate means just as Tuxedo summons those of a different status; large industrial concerns build pretty towns for their operatives; "addition" promoters, who once would have fitted every possible house on to the square surface of the plot-to-be-developed like the parts of a picture puzzle, now summon the landscape gardener and the sanitary engineer to the council board. Loan associations help the would-be house owner to build, insurance companies are studying the possibilities of the German method of building-loans, architects are vaunting the cheapness of concrete, while good roads commissions and railroads, both electric and steam, are co-operating to make suburban transportation service swift, frequent, and cheap. Supporting all this is the publicity

work of newspapers and magazines of charitable societies and real estate men who all advocate a practical application of the "back to Nature" theory.

It is easily seen, however, that only a small part of the congestion of large cities can be relieved by the actual removal of the people from the congested districts. Most of the work must be done in the cities themselves and here town planning is developed on a scale necessarily restricted by the great value of the property involved. Usually the improvement consists only in the conversion of one or two vacant lots into a playground or an inadequate park;—at most in the remodelling of a limited area by the widening of its streets, the injecting of a fire engine or police station, and the building (by private enterprise) of a model tenement. America has not yet adopted the drastic methods of Liverpool which cleans out a sink of iniquity with true British thoroughness and builds tenements under municipal control. We Americans are so afraid of the city governments of our own choosing!

The solving of city housing problems, then, is dependent on the proper utilization of building opportunities when they occur. At such times the poor may be exploited by unscrupulous owners and contractors who make their profit as great as possible by furnishing the minimum and no more required by the building department and the health department and the fire department. Still, even these tenements\* are in most ways improvements over what they replaced. In the size of their rooms they are behind their predecessors which have fallen from the estate of private dwelling-houses, but in the matter of sanitary arrangements, running water, light rooms and fire escapes they at least meet the

\*In New York City every building that is arranged for more than two families to cook in is a tenement house according to law; in the real estate man's parlance, anything under \$25 a month rent is a 'tenement,' between \$25 and \$50 a 'flat' and over \$50 an 'apartment.'

requirements of the Tenement House Act of April 12, 1901, which prescribes that no structure built after that date shall occupy more than 90 per cent of a corner lot or over 70 per cent of an inside lot; that all tenements above six stories shall be fire proof; and which details the construction of the house, the position of sleeping rooms and the amount of air space per individual. Dickens's "American Notes" complains of the pigs in the streets of New York; it is gratifying to know that nowadays "it is forbidden to keep swine on the premises."

The erection of the so-called "model" tenements has not gone on vigorously in the last five years, at least in New York City, where the most shining examples first appeared. The reason is that these tenements do not appeal to the class of people for whom they are intended. A house like those built by the Phipps estate or like some of those of the City and Suburban Homes Company, although fireproof, and provided with the answer to all reasonable demands from a garbage incinerator, individual drying closets and a kindergarten in the basement, greenery in the courtyard, coin-eating gas meters in the apartments and a pergola on the roof, proved to be too clean, too well guarded at night, too repressive of the social spirit that foregathers on the staircase and exchanges civilities between window and sidewalk to make a congenial abode for the exuberant Irish or Italian. They prefer less for their money and an easier atmosphere. They find themselves especially happy in an old dwelling-house, more or less revamped, where the rooms are larger than in the model tenement. Italians especially like to take boarders. A social worker tells of a little Italian girl whose teacher gave her a picture "to hang on the wall." "We no gotta a wall," she insisted in the face of all definitions, and then explained that her father hired one room for his family, but that, being thrifty, he had let the four corners to four other families while he and his occupied the middle, and in very truth did not have a wall.

The "model" tenements, however, have found a clientèle and one worth attention in people who have smaller families than the regular tenement dwellers, and in women—stenographers, artists, nurses, writers, social workers—who are glad of the good equipment and good guardianship of such carefully appointed buildings. A large house especially for such self-supporting women has been built within a few months on the upper East Side of Manhattan and looks a wonder of comfort.

Another class of people is aimed at in the new "anti-tuberculosis tenements" which pay especial attention to light and ventilation and are provided with sleeping-balconies, whose popularity among rich and poor alike is increasing with the increase of knowledge of what fun they are and of how to keep the flies away in the morning. Roofs are not entirely given over to the drying of clothes nowadays but are arranged with seats and shelters and shrubbery for out of door living. In many of the new tenements which make no especial pretensions to being "model" a model feature is found in the "open stair" arrangement by which the floors are served by staircases open to the light and air of the court. This method is death to germs, a foe to crime, and a boon to the space-saving builder.

Town planning, the remodelling of parts of cities, and the building of multiple dwellings—none of these could be achieved with material success if there were not back of them the spiritual impulse of co-operation. Some of it comes from a desire for service—some of it from a belief in its profitableness, that great incentive to popularity. Whatever the cause, the result is at work welding science and art, service and gain for the common good.

The third aspect of housing development, methods of construction, has followed on the lines of advance of buildings for all uses. Reinforced concrete and steel construction is the approved method of the moment, since it costs the least,

lasts the longest, wears the best, and permits any sort of exterior and interior finish. Further, it is suitable for everything, from the new Woolworth Building which is to be the tallest in the world, in the pride of its 57 stories dwarfing its neighbor, the New York Post Office, to the modest suburban garage. Skyscrapers, apartment houses, private dwellings, all are possible in this modernization of the processes of the days of the Roman Empire and of the Pyramids. It lends itself openly to the cottage of craftsman and mission inclinations, whose furniture aims at the straight line of efficiency rather than the curve of beauty, and it stands unobtrusively back of the sculptured marble that makes the millionaire's new house a delight to the eye. Clean is this sort of building, too, with the cleanliness that accompanies a medium that is easy to keep clean and that offers no temptation to moth and rust.

All these housing improvements—in arrangement and in construction—are improvements vital in importance to the community and to the individual, to the poor even more than to the rich. The improvements which depend upon our constantly increasing knowledge of such matters as details of sanitation and the possibilities of electricity and the advancing usefulness of compressed air are applied chiefly to increase the comfort or convenience or luxury of the rich. The modern large town mansion, the elaborate apartment house and the apartment hotel are all museums of ingenious devices for making living easy. The comfort to be gained from co-operation in multiple dwellings has been seized upon with an almost nervous desire, indicative of the age, to get rid of drudgery and to devote whatever of strength is in us to the furtherance of what seem to be higher demands. The apartment house does away with any family interest in the grubby details of ashes and garbage and cleaning sidewalks, and the apartment hotel further reduces housekeeping responsibilities to the minimum effort—the mere choosing of food and raiment. That these mul-

tiple dwellings are now, in New York City, offering increased luxury to their tenants is indicated by the fact that the plans for "tenements" filed with the Building Department in 1905 called for an average outlay of \$53,000 each, while those of 1910 averaged \$170,000 each.

The large private houses of today are equipped with many conveniences that used to be found only in hotels. They have elevators, a telephone system, a refrigerating plant, and heating, ventilating, lighting, plumbing, and vacuum cleaning systems as perfect as those carried out on a larger scale. Apartments, on the other hand, are expected to offer all that a private house offers with lessening of responsibility thrown in. The thoroughly appointed apartments of today supply steam heat, hot and cold filtered water, vacuum cleaning service, telephone service, double elevator service, refrigeration, automatic burglar and fire alarms and automatic fire extinguishers. They provide storage rooms, wall safes, wine vaults, laundry arrangements which include individual drying chambers, lighting devices such as a pilot for the oven and emergency plugs at three or four places in any room in addition to the regular fixtures and to lights which snap into being when a closet door opens and go out again when it is shut. They house the automatically opening garbage can in a cupboard accessible to the outer air, and they take it away and incinerate its contents. They bale the day's accumulation of papers and dispose of them. They give a porter and hall service, military in its conduct, which takes immaculate care of all the public parts of the house, and a repair service which keeps on hand duplicates of everything breakable in the whole building with men competent to restore their integrity in the shortest possible time.

The entire construction of the up-to-date apartment house has been developed with scrupulous attention to every detail that can make for the comfort or the pleasure of its occupants. The engines, for instance, are sunk to a point where their vibration cannot be felt, the courts which furn-



ish light and air to the inner rooms often are decorated with tiny gardens or fountains or a cluster of shrubbery. Not only refrigerators and bathrooms but pantries and sometimes whole kitchens are tiled. Heat may be by the direct or the indirect method, but there are no unsightly radiators to disturb the harmony of any room for they are concealed behind ornamental grilles. The use of gas is chiefly confined to the kitchen range and illumination is by electricity and is made through the medium of many attractive fixtures. The most recent device is an ornamental metal bowl suspended from the ceiling which acts as a reflector for the mazda bulbs which it holds. This arrangement gives a diffused light charming for general illumination. Electricity, by the way, has been harnessed for many uses beside lighting—it moves the elevators and pumps the water and does the ironing and runs the vacuum cleaner and rings the door-bell and works the telephone and whizzes the hair-dryer. It is the champion time saver.

Women used to say that when their sex entered the architectural profession houses would be built with enough closets. The shadow of their intrusion must lower threateningly, for men architects certainly provide an abundance of closet room nowadays. There are coat closets fitted below with poles that accommodate scores of hangers and above with shelves that are ample for all manner of boxes; there are closets whose mirrored doors fold like a triptych, making a dressing glass that reaches to the floor, wide cupboards for shoes and blouses, tall, thin closets for princesse frocks, and dust-proof glass cubes for hats. There are linen closets, and preserve closets, medicine closets and cedar closets. There are pantries where pastry is rolled out on plate glass shelves, and there are closets for billard cues and closed cases for books.

In the matter of bathrooms individual houses have an advantage over multiple dwellings because they can, if they want to, devote more space to the amusing side of lustra-

tion. The apartment provides sundry bathrooms and they have all the necessary faucets through which it is desirable that water should respond when you push the button; but the bathrooms of the private houses riot in tubs of all sizes, in showers that may resemble April or September, in steam appliances, and even, perhaps, in a swimming pool. They are a conglomerate of ancient Rome and modern Russia translated to suit the fancies of America.

It is in the matter of detail and of decoration not in the matter of necessity that the millionaire's house differs chiefly from the modest cottage. Both millionaire and clerk may read by an electric light,—but the millionaire's is shaded by Favril glass; they both may have washing machines—but the poor man's is portable and sometimes it is human. The floor of Mr. Morgan's library is made complete in its beauty by a superb block of porphyry. Beautiful hangings, exquisite sculpture, handsome paintings, furniture of dignified design are possessions of many people whose lives are enriched by their loveliness. But the real advances in housing lie not in the accumulation of luxuries but in the substitution of comfort for discomfort, of healthful conditions for unhealthful; and these in varying degree are common to all.





The following extract from the *Federalist*, so often referred to by Dr. Smith in "The Spirit of American Government," is taken from 'Publius's' letter, number 85, "Conclusion." The old leather-covered volume from which it was copied bears at the foot of the title page the imprint

**New York**

PRINTED AND SOLD BY GEORGE F. HOPKINS

*At Washington's Head*

1802

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### CONCLUSION

According to the formal division of the subject of these papers, announced in my first number, there would appear still to remain for discussion two points—"the analogy of the proposed government to your own state constitution," and "the additional security which its adoption will afford to republican government, to liberty, and to property." But these heads have been so fully anticipated and so completely exhausted in the progress of the work that it would now scarcely be possible to do anything more than repeat in a more dilated form what has been already said; which the advanced stage of the question and the time already spent upon it conspire to forbid.

It is remarkable that the resemblance of the plan of the convention to the act which organizes the government of this state holds, not less with regard to many of the supposed defects than to the real excellencies of the former. Among the pretended defects are the re-eligibility of the executive; the want of a council; the omission of a formal bill of rights; the omission of provision respecting the liberty of the press. These, and several others, which have been noted in the course of our inquiries, are as much chargeable on the existing constitution of this state as on the one proposed for the Union: and a man must have slender pretensions to consistency who can rail at the latter for imperfections which he finds no difficulty for excusing in the former. Nor indeed can there be a better proof of the insincerity and affectation of some of the zealous adversaries of the plan of the convention, who profess to be devoted admirers of the government of this state than the fury with which they have attacked that plan, for

matters in regard to which our own constitution is equally, or perhaps more vulnerable.

The additional securities to republican government, to liberty, and to property to be derived from the adoption of the plan, consist chiefly in the restraints which the preservation of the union will impose upon local factions and insurrections, and upon the ambition of powerful individuals in single states, who might acquire credit and influence enough from leaders and favorites, to become the despots of the people; in the diminution of the opportunities to foreign intrigue which the dissolution of the confederacy would invite and facilitate; in the prevention of extensive military establishments which could not fail to grow out of wars between the states in a disunited situation; in the express guarantee of a republican form of government to each; in the absolute and universal exclusion of titles of nobility; and in the precautions against the repetition of those practices on the part of the state governments which have undermined the foundations of property and credit, have planted mutual distrust in the breasts of all classes of citizens, and have occasioned an almost universal prostration of morals.

Thus have I, fellow citizens, executed the task I had assigned to myself; with what success your conduct must determine. I trust, at least, you will admit that I have not failed in the assurance I gave you respecting the spirit with which my endeavour should be conducted. I have addressed myself purely to your judgments, and have studiously avoided those asperities which are too apt to disgrace political disputants of all parties, and which have been not a little provoked by the language and conduct of the opponents of the constitution. The charge of a conspiracy against the liberties of the people, which has been indiscriminately brought against the advocates of the plan, has something in it too wanton and too malignant not to excite the indignation of every man who feels in his own bosom a refutation of the calumny. The perpetual charges which have been rung upon the wealthy, the well-born, and the great, are such as to inspire the disgust of all sensible men. And the unwarrantable concealments and misrepresentations which have been in various ways practiced to keep the truth from the public eye are of a nature to demand the reprobation of all honest men. It is possible that these circumstances may have occasionally betrayed me into intemperance of expression which I did not intend: It is certain that I have frequently felt a struggle between sensibility and moderation; and if the former has in some instances prevailed, it must be my excuse that it has been neither often nor much.

Let us now pause, and ask ourselves whether, in the course of these papers, the proposed constitution has not been satisfactorily vindicated from the aspersion thrown upon it; and whether it has not been shown to be worthy of the public approbation and necessary to the public safety and prosperity. Every man is bound to answer these questions to himself according to the best of his conscience and understanding and to act agreeably to the genuine and sober dictates of his judgment. This is a duty from which nothing can give him a dispensation. . . . Let him beware of an obstinate adherence to party: Let him reflect that

the object upon which he is to decide is not a particular interest of the community but the very existence of the nation: And let him remember that a majority of America has already given its sanction to the plan which he is to approve or reject.

I shall not dissemble that I feel an entire confidence in the arguments which recommend the proposed system to your adoption; and that I am unable to discern any real force in those by which it has been assailed. I am persuaded that it is the best which our political situation, habits, and opinions will admit, and superior to any the revolution has produced. [The writer meets the demands of those who say "Why adopt a constitution admitted by its friends to be imperfect? Why not amend it?" by answering 1) that its friends do not admit that the plan is radically defective; 2) that it is imprudent to prolong the present precarious state of national affairs; 3) that it will be easy to secure subsequent amendments to the constitution.]

The zeal for attempts to amend, prior to the establishment of the constitution must abate in every man who is ready to accede to the truth of the following observations of a writer equally solid and ingenious [Hume]: "To balance a large state or society (says he) whether monarchical or republican, on general laws, is a work of so great difficulty that no human genius, however comprehensive, is able by the mere dint of reason and reflection to effect it. The judgments of many must unite in the work: EXPERIENCE must guide their labour: TIME must bring it to perfection: And the FEELING of inconveniences must correct the mistakes which they *inevitably* fall into, in their first trials and experiments. These judicious reflections contain a lesson of moderation to all the sincere lovers of the union, and ought to put them upon their guard against hazarding anarchy, civil war, a perpetual alienation of the states from each other, and perhaps the military despotism of a victorious demagogue, in the pursuit of what they are not likely to obtain but from TIME and EXPERIENCE. It may be in me a defect of political fortitude, but I acknowledge that I cannot entertain an equal tranquility with those who affect to treat the dangers of a longer continuance in our present situation as imaginary. A NATION without a NATIONAL GOVERNMENT is an awful spectacle. The establishment of a constitution in time of profound peace by the voluntary consent of a whole people is a PRODIGY to the completion of which I look forward with trembling anxiety. In so arduous an enterprise I can reconcile it to no rules of prudence to let go the hold we now have upon seven out of the thirteen states; and after having passed over so considerable a part of the ground, to recommence the course. I dread the more the consequence of new attempts, because I know that POWERFUL INDIVIDUALS in this and in other states are enemies to a general national government in every possible shape.

PUBLIUS.

# The Vesper Hour\*

Under the Direction of Chancellor John H. Vincent

Probably few thoughtful men and women look back upon their childhood without a feeling that their early religious life might have been enriched and their attitude toward the things of the Spirit made more natural if during their impressionable years, the mature theological views of their elders had not been unduly imposed upon their childish thinking. Those who have at heart the guidance of children—parents, teachers and the many others upon whom such responsibilities rest—will welcome a recent book by Dean George Hodges of the Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge, Massachusetts, entitled "The Training of Children in Religion" (\$1.50 net). Step by step the author shows the natural approach to the child's mind by which the great fundamental truths may find acceptable entrance, and he points out the nature of the replies which may help to meet the child's often puzzling inquiries. This inviting book is rich in suggestions for the student of child life. A few selections from it are given here to the readers of the Vesper Hour by kind permission of the publishers, Messrs. D. Appleton & Company.

The book opens with the author's reminder to us that morals as they effect our outward conduct may be the result of our own convictions or quite possibly our goodness may be produced almost entirely by the environment in which we live. Even those of us who are grown men and women realize how susceptible we are to the ideals of those around us. How much more the child whose experience is so limited:



**S**OMETIMES when a child thus nurtured grows into youth and comes at last into his inevitable independence, and his own true will appears, his parents are much surprised. Thus and thus he did when he could not help himself, but now he is revealed. The father and mother cannot understand how their son who was such a quiet and gentle lad at home, and whose marks for conduct were so good in the private school can behave at college as if he had a devil. They are rather inclined to lay the blame upon the devil. But the probable reason for the difference is in the fact that the boy had only a dependent goodness. The obedience which he showed was of their imposing, not of his own choosing. They controlled him, but they did not educate him. They did not bring him up so that he freely and naturally and gladly preferred the good.



\*The Vesper Hour continues throughout the year the ministries of the Chautauqua Sunday Vesper Service.

WHAT is needed is a constant motive. The lad who can be trusted in the midst of temptation is not only accustomed to be good, but desires to be good. That is his own, honest, independent wish. That is his ideal. His tastes, his interest, and his will are all that way. In the curriculum of the home or of the school, in the learning of the lessons of life, he has graduated out of the class in which the text book is the Commandments into the class in which the text book is the Beatitudes. . . . This essential motive, this interior and sincere choice is not effected by prohibition, or protection or admonition, or by any instruction in ethics. The principles of ethics appeal to the understanding, and give support to prudence, but they are of slight avail against the misleadings of emotion. The only force which can persistently withstand a wrong emotion is a right emotion. In the Puritan Revolution, Cromwell perceived that the royal troops were upborne by the emotion of chivalry: it gave impetus to their charge and strength to their arms. He saw that he must oppose to them a force of men also upborne by emotion, who to the might of their muscles should add a great enthusiasm of their souls. So he recruited the Ironsides, who were not only fighting men but praying men, and who were intent not only on a battle but on a cause which consecrated all their valor. He brought into the field a new emotion.

The distinction between ethics and religion is one that even persons of mature experience often confuse. When they are confronted with the question, Why is not the man who disclaims any religious interest, but whose life is ethically correct, just as worthy of imitation as another, equally honorable, whose religion seems the vital part of his whole nature? they are sometimes bewildered in their attempts to explain even to themselves the seeming incongruity! On the subject of a child's training in ethics our author's position is very clear.

THE defect of ethics as a force in the development of conduct is its lack of this quality of emotion. . . . This is best supplied by religion. I am dealing here not with honesty or purity, not with the speaking of the truth or with the keeping of one's life unspotted from the world, so much as with the interior purpose, ideal, motive, emotion which shall work itself out into all these forms of conduct. The proposition with which I begin is that the conditions of human nature are such as to make it necessary for us to train our children in religion. The result of right religion is that one of his own will desires to be good. His monitor is within. He may be removed from the domestic restrictions of his youth, and placed in circumstances which give him freedom to choose both his companions and his manner of life. That will make no difference. He is his own master, and wherever he goes he carries his own standards and ideals. Or rather, he serves a Divine Master in whose presence he lives continually, no matter

where he goes. He waits for no external obligation. He can be fully trusted.



**I**T IS essential to religion that one shall be aware that the visible world is not the whole of the universe. In Andersen's story of "The Ugly Duckling" the little ducks, as they come out of the shell, blinking at the light, cry, "What a big world it is!" But the mother duck says, "Oh, children, the world is ever so much bigger than you can see; it extends beyond the parson's garden." Yes, the world extends beyond the gardens of all the parsons, out into space, illimitable and inconceivable. A distinctive difference between the religious person and the irreligious person is that the religious person is aware of their vast environment, and in it perceives God, the Maker and Maintainer of all-being.

When we begin to appreciate the nature of the child's understanding, it is intensely interesting to see, as Dean Hodges presents it, how the successive stages of youthful development seem to be illustrated in the progress of the human race itself. The teachings of history, and the study of psychology make it ever more and more clear to us how the human race has been educated through its gradual development from simple and concrete ideas to those which arise from widening experience. We are reminded of the child's persistent habit of questioning, his insistence upon definite answers to the most profound questions, the affront to his self-respect when he is put off with foolish or indirect replies, his religious instinct which craves a personality behind the universe, the stimulus to his imagination when he first learns that the power which moves the stars is just as capable of ministering to his own childish needs.

**T**HE first clear thought of God which is possible for a child presents him as the supreme hero and king, a man magnified and perfected and glorified. The details will differ greatly according to the child's surroundings, according to the materials which are provided by the daily life, but the human quality is essential. In the Garden of Eden, God comes down and walks among the trees in the cool of day, the shadows fall upon Him, and the leaves rustle beneath his feet. Missing Adam, who has hid himself, He calls aloud, "Adam! Adam! Where art thou?" This is very different from the vision of Elijah to whom God comes not in the whirlwind nor in the fire but in a still small voice. It is very different from the pronouncement of the New Testament, "No man hath seen God at any time." But these revelations come later. The



initial conception of God for the child, as for the race, perceives God as a man. He is resident in heaven.



A GREAT confusion arises in the minds of children when we endeavor to proceed with them from the first idea of God as like us to the second idea of God as present in all the world. . . . In the old time, pantheism went along with polytheism. The rare spirits of the race, philosophers and poets, did indeed perceive a soul of the universe, pervading all things as the soul pervades the body, but people in general thought that the world was full of gods, . . . . Let us say, then, that God is in all life as the sun is in all the earth. There is the sun, shining in the sky, separate from the earth; but all the heat of the earth, and all the light of the earth, and all the growth of living things upon the earth,—plants, animals and people,—are derived from the sun. . . . . Our whole life is pervaded by the sun. Thus the answer to the question, "Where is the sun?" is the statement that the sun is in the sky and at the same time in all the earth. And this omnipresence of the sun is a parable of the omnipresence of God.

As the child comes to feel the omnipresence of God, the next step of course is the relation of the child himself to this wonderful Being. His understanding of this, as we find it so clearly set forth by our author, is in the beginning of the Bible. The marvellous world about us is described in many of the books which a child reads with delight but the answer to his final question Who made it all? comes from the Bible itself and he learns that the world was made not as a carpenter builds a house by putting materials one upon another, but by those two mysterious things called matter and life.

WHEN we ask, Where did matter come from? and, Where did life come from? We can only answer that God brought them into being we know not how. The world began with matter and life, and these two, when they are combined, result in what we call growth. In the tree, by the processes of growth, the matter and life which are in the seed grow into stem and leaves, and trunk and branches, and thus into a great tree. . . . Matter and life and growth are still mysteries which nobody understands, and they are at the heart of all existence. We put the seed in the ground, but God makes it grow.



EVEN we ourselves come into being by means of matter and life and growth. Every one of us was once a very tiny particle of matter, less than the smallest seed. In this particle was life. Then it grew in the body of our mother, kept safe there from all harm and nourished as the seed is nourished in the earth. Little by little it grew and came into shape, with body and head and arms and legs, formed day by day under the care

of God. By and by, the tiny living particle became a baby and was ready to leave the body of the mother and begin to live in the world. When that happened we were born. That was our birthday. This is how all little children come into the world, according to this wonderful and mysterious working of God. . . . Big and little, old and young, we are all children in the great family of God. . . . He feels concerning us as a father feels concerning his children.

The difficulty of responding to a child's eager questioning naturally presses home to the parent his own problem. How can his wider experience be put in terms of the child's limited outlook, and yet answer truthfully. Fortunately we can often make comparisons between methods familiar to the child and others which he recognizes but cannot appreciate. He can manage his own toy express train but the intricacies of the railroad which runs through his own town can be shown to him sufficiently to see that he must wait for wider knowledge. Nevertheless, although his Heavenly Father's administration of the Universe, its light and heat, its tempests and earthquakes, fires and floods, its uncountable distances, may be made very vivid to the child's imagination, yet when death or suffering or other great mysteries of life for the first time bewilder his childish mind, we are obliged frankly to admit our ignorance. It is then most important, our author assures us, that we make clear to him that our confession is not the result of our lack of learning, nor of a wilful desire to evade his questions, but it is a frank admission of the fact that life is great and mysterious far beyond the knowledge of the wisest of men. The author puts it very happily when he says that the world of the known must be thought of as in the midst of the unknown just as a settler's clearing is in the midst of a forest, and the child must be assured that the forest belongs to our human geography just as truly as does the settler's cabin.

Again, the child may be led along through his interest in these great questionings to discover how God has been showing himself to His children. We recall the illustra-

tion of the sun with its suggestions of omniscience. We look through a clouded glass upon the sun but it is only an imperfect view of it, yet now and then through a spot in the glass we may see the radiant orb itself. Even so our sight is but partial for the immensity, the might and power of the sun are beyond our grasp. So it is with noble men and women about us. We see in them fine qualities, devoted lives which stand out before their fellows. These are like the clear spaces in the cloudy glass—they give us glimpses of the real sun and though it is a limited glimpse, we feel instinctively that those glimpses are the real thing. Then we may lead up to the greatest of all lives and show how the clearness of the life of Jesus Christ let in upon humanity the light of the omnipotent Father in such measure that we may feel our likeness to it.

Dean Hodges' use of illustrative material gives this book much of its charm. The opening chapters upon the relation of children to their Heavenly Father are followed by delightful discussions of the every day problems which have to be considered where there are children in a household. "The Silent Instruction of Example" contains touches of humor which make its pointed truths quite irresistible. "The Practice of Prayer" places many an old habit in a new light. "A Treasury of Devotion" is full of helpful suggestions. "The Bible and the Children" reminds us of conditions whose result was "a whole generation of children, who are now in their turn fathers and mothers who were not made acquainted with the Bible in any thorough way" and now their children are at college and "reading and studying the Scriptures in unprecedented numbers." The conclusion of the whole matter is of course "The Good Child" brought up in the way that he should go and by his very goodness "a golden contribution to all good causes." In this age of social growth every child who fits into the social fabric unselfishly is worth to his race all that his parents and teachers have sacrificed to achieve this result.



#### AUTUMN'S MIRTH

'Tis all a myth that Autumn grieves,  
For, watch the rain among the leaves;  
With silver fingers dimly seen  
It makes each leaf a tambourine,  
And swings and leaps with elfin mirth  
To kiss the brow of mother earth;  
Or, laughing 'mid the trembling grass,  
It nods a greeting as you pass.  
Oh! hear the rain amid the leaves,  
'Tis all a myth that Autumn grieves!

—*Samuel Minturn Peck.*



#### 1912, TAKE NOTICE

The address of 1912's treasurer, Miss Julia H. Douglas, is, until further notice, 55 Hasell Street, Charleston, South Carolina. Miss Douglas will be glad to receive additions to the class fund.



#### 1903'S ARE WORKING

Miss Evelyn Dewey, who heads 1903's committee to secure funds for its tablet in the Hall of Philosophy is still receiving contributions at her address, 146 East 36th Street, New York City.



#### UNDERGRADUATE NEWS

Any bits of news that will interest the whole of each class of the undergraduate body (as, for example, the change



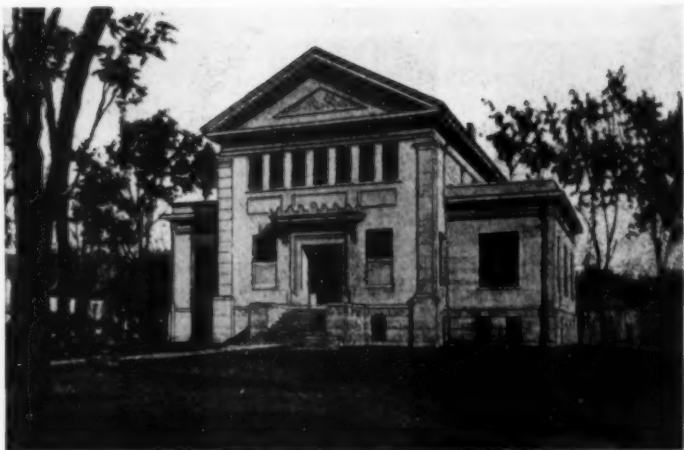
Banquet Room and Exterior of C. L. S. C. Alumni Hall, Chautauqua, N. Y., built by Alumni and kept up by undergraduates.



Forest Home, Marion, Alabama.



Library, Cawker City, Kansas.



Library, Litchfield, Illinois.



Library, Syracuse University.



Miss Kimball



Mr. Lockwood



Miss Drake



Mr. Campbell



Mrs. Smith



Mr. Hamilton

Some of the C. L. S. C. speakers at the Chautauqua, N. Y.  
Assembly of 1911.



of address noted in another paragraph, of 1912's treasurer to whom class contributions may be sent, or the continued sale for ten cents each at the Chautauqua Book Store of the 1914 Dickens Motto Card) will be announced as promptly as possible in the Round Table. Send in your items.



#### MEMORIAL DAY PROGRAMS

A leaflet of special programs for the C. L. S. C. Memorial Days and for the birthdays of some famous people is on sale at the Extension Office for five cents. It is useful for every Circle Secretary.



#### ALUMNI HALL

When the C. L. S. C. reader who has never been to Chautauqua, New York, treats himself to the pleasure of a visit to the summer Assembly, he oftens goes with some little wonder as to where and how class spirit is brought about and maintained. He learns quickly, for he soon finds himself at a class meeting and discovers that each class has its own gathering place in Alumni Hall in a large room which it shares with three or four other classes. He finds that his class corner has its own decorations—of picture or bust or banner—and that the three-or-four-fold group takes pride in the maintenance of the Hall which is its class home. The building, outside and inside views of which appear in this Round Table, was built for its present purpose by the classes of many years ago, but the classes of today like to feel that they have a share in it, and so the undergraduate classes pay each a modest sum which is applied to the care of the building. The names of the treasurers of the undergraduate classes are to be found in the C. L. S. C. Class Directory at the back of the October CHAUTAUQUAN and they will be glad to acknowledge contributions from all who want to give themselves the satisfaction of feeling that they have a share in this build-

ing where class spirit centers and class functions shine and class comradeship grows stronger and more lasting.



### SPECIAL PROGRAM FOR MARK TWAIN'S BIRTHDAY, NOVEMBER 30.

1. *Biographical Sketch.*
2. *Explanation.* "How Mr. Clemens Selected His Pseudonym," illustrated by reading from "Life on the Mississippi" beginning "An hour before sunset Mr. Bixby took the wheel."
3. *Reading.* "The Jumping Frog of Calaveras."
4. *Recitation.* "New England Weather" (from answer to a toast at a New England dinner.)
5. *Paper.* "Human Nature in Mark Twain's Work," illustrated by account of Tom Sawyer whitewashing the fence, etc., etc.
6. *Reading* from "Joan of Arc."
7. *Tributes.*
8. *Readings* a) from "Pudd'n'head Wilson;" b) from "Huckleberry Finn."



### C. L. S. C. MOTTES

*"We study the Word and the Works of God."  
"Let us Keep Our Heavenly Father in the Midst."  
"Never be Discouraged."*

### C. L. S. C. MEMORIAL DAYS

OPENING DAY—October 1.	SPECIAL SUNDAY—May, second Sunday.
BRYANT DAY—November 3.	INTERNATIONAL PEACE DAY, May 18.
SPECIAL SUNDAY—November second Sunday.	SPECIAL SUNDAY—July, second Sunday.
MILTON DAY—December 9.	INAUGURATION DAY—August, first Saturday after first Tuesday.
COLLEGE DAY—January, last Thursday.	ST. PAUL'S DAY—August, second Saturday after first Tuesday.
LANIER DAY—February 3.	RECOGNITION DAY—August, third Wednesday.
SPECIAL SUNDAY—February, second Sunday.	
LONGFELLOW DAY—February 27.	
SHAKESPEARE DAY—April 23.	
ADDISON DAY—May 1.	



### OUTLINE OF REQUIRED READING FOR DECEMBER

FIRST WEEK—NOVEMBER 26—DECEMBER 3

"Brazil" (THE CHAUTAUQUAN, "Reading Journey through South America," III).

"American Local Types as Shown in the Short-Story" (THE CHAUTAUQUAN, "As We See Ourselves," III).

"Heating Houses and Public Buildings" (THE CHAUTAUQUAN, "American Engineering," III).

## SECOND WEEK—DECEMBER 3—10

"Democracy before and after the Revolution;" "The Amendment Feature of the Constitution" (Smith's "The Spirit of American Government," Chapters I, II, III, IV).

## THIRD WEEK—DECEMBER 10—17

"The Federal Judiciary" (Smith, Chapter V).

## FOURTH WEEK—DECEMBER 17—24

"The Checks and Balances of the Constitution" (Smith, Chapter VI).



## SUGGESTIVE PROGRAMS FOR LOCAL CIRCLES

## FIRST WEEK—NOVEMBER 26—DECEMBER 3.

1. *Map Talk*. "Brazil."
2. *Roll Call*. "Brazilian Products." (Spruce's "Notes of a Botanist on the Amazon and the Andes;" Van Dyke in this Magazine.)
3. *Original Story*. "A Day in Rio" (see Hale's "Practical Guide to Latin America," p. 78 for the "sights" of the city; Akers's "History of South America;" Curtis's "Capitals of Spanish America;" Dawson's "South American Republics;" Ruhl's "The Other Americans.")
4. *Summary* of general conclusions drawn from the material offered in the instalment of "As We See Ourselves" in this number.
5. *Report* of a committee appointed to find out what methods of heating are employed in the chief buildings of our town—as churches, town hall, library, etc.
6. *Reading*. Some one of the short stories mentioned by Mr. Heydrick in this magazine.

## SECOND WEEK—DECEMBER 3-10.

1. *Talk*. "The Magna Charta" (any English history which covers King John's reign.)
2. *Book Review*. Ilbert's "Parliament."
3. *Reading*. "The Declaration of Independence."
4. *Summary* of the "Articles of Confederation" (see Appendix to Bryce's "American Commonwealth.")
5. *Five-Minute Biographies* of the Framers of the Constitution.
6. *Reading* of Article V of the Constitution.
7. *Comparison* of American with French and Swiss methods of amendment (Bryce's Vol. 1, chapter 32.)
8. *Reading*. Selection from "The Federalist" in the Library Shelf.

## THIRD WEEK—DECEMBER 10-17.

1. *Summary* of chapter III, volume I of Bryce's "American Commonwealth."
2. *Reading* of Article III of the Constitution.
3. *Biographies* of (a) Alexander Hamilton; (b) Patrick Henry.
4. *Debate*. "Should the Supreme Court decide abstract cases?" (De Tocqueville's "Democracy in America;" Bryce, volume I, chapter 24.)
5. *Paper*. "Recent Use of the Injunction" (for references see Smith, note at foot of page 117.)
6. *Reading*. "The Supreme Court Justices" by Elbert F. Baldwin in the *Outlook* for January 28, 1911.

## FOURTH WEEK—DECEMBER 17-24.

1. *Blackboard List of Checks and Balances.*
2. *Reading of Article I and Article II of the Constitution.*
3. *Paper.* "The Veto Power" (Mason's "The Veto Power;" Reinsch's "American Legislatures and Legislative Methods;" Bryce, vol. I, chapter 6.)
4. *Biography.* "Calhoun."
5. *Book Review.* McMaster's "Acquisition of Political, Social, and Industrial Rights of Man in America."
6. *Reading.* Webster's speech in opposition to Calhoun.



## TRAVEL CLUB

Travel Clubs should be provided with Hale's "Practical Guide to Latin America," with a large map of South America, and with individual outline maps of South America and of each country in South America which each member may fill in as the study progresses. Photographs, picture postcards, or pictures in books of all buildings and places mentioned should be exhibited.

A general bibliography of the Reading Journey Through South America will be found in the September Magazine. If any clubs or libraries can provide but two books for supplementary reading they should be Dawson's "The South American Republics" and Hale's "The South Americans." Of great contemporary interest is the "Bulletin" published by the Pan-American Union, Washington, D. C. This is a handsomely illustrated monthly magazine whose subscription price is \$1.00 a year. Every Travel Club will find a subscription worth while.

## FIRST WEEK

1. *Map Talk.* "Brazil," using the relief map of South America and the outline map of Brazil in this Magazine.
2. *Roll Call.* "Brazilian Products" (Van Dyke; Spruce's "Notes of a Botanist on the Amazon and the Andes;" Jules Verne's "The Giant Raft" and its sequel, "The Cryptogram," which have much information interwoven with the story; Akers's "A History of South America").
3. *Two-Minute Biographies.* "Explorers of Brazil."
4. *Book Review of Agassiz's "Journey in Brazil."*
2. *Geographical Talk.* "Waterways of Brazil" (Akers's "A History South America;" Dawson's "South American Republics," Part I; Hale's "The South Americans.")
6. *Reading.* Selections concerning Brazilian writers from the article on Latin-American Literature in the Warner Library.

## SECOND WEEK

1. *Roll Call.* "Chief towns of Brazil" (Hale's "Guide.")
2. *Geographical Talk.* "Waterways of Brazil" (Akers's "History of South America.")
3. *Paper.* "Rubber—from the Tree to the Overshoe" (Clark's "Continent of Opportunity;" Pepper's "Panama to Patagonia;" "Rubber-producing Plants of Brazil" in *Scientific American*, July 13, 1907; "Rubber as a World Product," M. M. Ivins in *Review of Reviews*, July, 1907; "Production and Manipulation of Rubber," Simmonds in *Nature*, January 30,

1908: "Pará Rubber:" L. C. B., *Nature*, July 1, 1909.)

4. *Summary*. "Adventures of Lieutenant Herndon and Lieutenant Gibbon" (See "Exploration of the Valley of the Amazon," vol. I, by Herndon and vol. II, by Gibbon.)
5. *Original Story*. "From Belém to Rio" (Hale's "Guide.")

## THIRD WEEK

1. *A Letter Home*, describing a day in Rio (see Hale's "Guide" for an enumeration of the "sights;" Ruhl's "The Other Americans;" Bingham's "Across South America.")
2. *Talk by an Artist*. "How I should set my palette to paint the harbor of Rio." (VanDyke; Clark.)
3. *Reading*. "Rio" in Curtis's "Capitals of Spanish America."
4. *Biography*. "Pedro II" (Dawson's "South American Republics," Part I; Akers's "A History of South America," Clark.)
5. *Discussion*. "When is revolution justifiable?" (All illustrations to be from South American history.)

## FOURTH WEEK

1. *Roll Call*. "Great Names of Brazilian History."
2. *Analysis*. "Brazilian Characteristics" (Akers; Bingham's "Across South America;" Hale's "The South Americans.")
3. *Talk*. "The Peoples of Brazil" (Akers; Clark; Dawson, Part I; Hale's "The South Americans.")
4. *Description*. "Sao Paulo—State and City."
5. *Reading of chapter on coffee in Clark's "Continent of Opportunity."*



## REVIEW AND SEARCH QUESTIONS ON OCTOBER READINGS

### AS WE SEE OURSELVES. CHAPTER III, THE SHORT STORY.

1. What are some of the sub-species of the short story?
2. Examples.
3. With what sort of short stories is this article concerned?
4. What well known writers have "covered" what sections?
5. What is brought out in the extracts from Mrs. Wilkins-Freeman?
6. What are the characteristics of Miss Brown's stories?
7. Of Miss Jewett's?
8. What in general, is the life described in these New England tales?
9. What difference is there between the stories of Davis and of O. Henry?
10. What have Oppenheim and Myra Kelly written about?
11. What impression is left by New York stories?
12. What pictures of Pennsylvania have been drawn and by whom?
13. What opportunities are offered to the short story writer by Southern life, past and present?
14. Of what people does Charles Egbert Craddock write?
15. What contrast is shown in the selection from Joel Chandler Harris?
16. What devotion in that from James Lane Allen?
17. Who is the chief character in "Rodman the Keeper?"
18. What contrast does Thomas Nelson Page draw in "Bred in the Bone?"
19. What is the gist of Dunbar's "Folks from Dixie?"
20. How does Ruth McEnery Stuart depict the colored people?
21. What contrasting pictures of Wisconsin are drawn by Hamlin Garland and Zona Gale?
22. Of what state does William Allen White

write? 23. What writers have used the Far West as a background and of what places has each one written? 24. Speak of the "typical American." 25. Of the American spirit.

#### AMERICAN ENGINEERING, CHAPTER III.—HEATING HOUSES AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS

1. Whose work is the proper heating of buildings? 2. What people are benefited by the modern methods? 3. Why is ventilation involved? 4. What is the method of the furnace? 5. Why its popularity? 6. What is the best method for houses? For large buildings? 7. In what respects are the hot water and steam systems alike? 8. What unfortunate feature exists in both methods? 9. Give other reasons for the popularity of hot water. 10. What part does the piping play? 11. Explain the two-pipe system. 12. Where is the one-pipe system possible? 13. What is the purpose of the air-valve? 14. Describe the expansion tank. 15. Discuss the "flexibility" of steam and hot water systems. 16. On what should the size of the furnace or radiator depend? 17. Why should the hot-water radiator be larger than the steam radiator? 18. Explain the indirect method of heating. 19. The direct-indirect method. 20. What is the fan or blower system? 21. The exhaust system? 22. The forced-blast method?

#### READING JOURNEY THROUGH SOUTH AMERICA., CHAPTER III.—BRAZIL

1. What and where is Belém? 2. Give statements proving the immensity of the Amazon. 3. Who were some of the early writers about the river? 4. When was it opened to free navigation? 5. How were Herndon's and Agassiz's explorations undertaken? 6. What is said of the climate? 7. Of the variety in the vegetable and the animal kingdoms? 8. Describe Manaus. 9. What are some other progressive towns? 10. What are some of the attractions of Belém? 11. What are some of the interesting places along the coast between Belém and Rio de Janeiro? 12. What are some of the characteristics of Brazilian scenery? 13. Describe the harbor of Rio de Janeiro. 14. The improvements in the city. 15. The surroundings. 16. The sights of the city. 17. Speak of other cities. 18. What does the "North American" say of the Brazilians?



#### SEARCH QUESTIONS ON READINGS FOR DECEMBER

1. What was O. Henry's real name? 2. What was Myra Kelly's married name?

1. What was the Comte d' Eu's connection with Brazil?  
2. Who was Fonseca?

1. What method of heating is employed in the largest church in your town?

#### ANSWERS TO SEARCH QUESTIONS ON READING FOR NOVEMBER.

1. In 1519 Charles V was elected Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire. He had become King of Spain under the title of Charles I in 1516. 2. During the Napoleonic wars.

1. He was mathematical-instrument maker to the University.  
2. The safety-lamp, usually attributed to Sir Humphry Davy.

## NEWS FROM CIRCLES AND READERS

"The spirit of brotherhood is the moving spirit of the day, without doubt," began Pendragon as the delegates established themselves about the Round Table. "I realize it," said an anxious looking little woman, "and sometimes I feel that all my studying is selfish, that it helps just me alone." A chorus of objection and remonstrance rose from everybody. "I see I'm in the minority," continued the introspective member, "but I'd like some definite assurance to the contrary." "For one thing," suggested her next neighbor, "everything that we do to improve ourselves makes us better citizens," "And for another," offered the man who sat opposite and who did not wear "that worried look," "for another, I happen to know that you share your pleasures with at least two people who are lacking in go-ahead-ativeness and who would not do the work if you did not lead them." "And for another," chimed in somebody else, "the actual number of social and neighborhood benefits accomplished by C. L. S. C. circles and individual readers is now so long that it would be no small task to list them."

"I hope you are properly convinced," said Pendragon, "but if you would like to hear of the community activities of one circle I'll read you this report which was made by a delegate at the Chautauqua, New York, Assembly last summer." "Go on;" "Do;" cried a chorus, and the nervous little woman smiled more cheerfully.

"The C. L. S. C. Circle at Selma, Alabama, now has enrolled twenty-five active members and five associates. The Circle was organized about fifteen years ago by Mrs. J——, at the suggestion of Miss C—— who had spent a summer at Chautauqua and caught the true Chautauqua spirit. We have read the full course from year to year with the exception of one or perhaps two years. These years we eliminated some of the required books but kept up the Magazine work supplemented by work bearing on some special subject. For the coming year we are to have the magazine work and the Reading Journey in Spain from THE CHAUTAUQUAN of August, 1909. We always follow the work outlined in the Suggestive Programs. We have a program committee of three ladies and our president. Leaders

are appointed in October to take charge of the class for one month and carry out the program which has been outlined by the committee. Our meetings are opened by topics of current events sometimes, at other times by quotations from some author selected at previous meetings. At our business meetings, which are usually short, we often have a parliamentary drill led by one of our number who has studied in the Parliamentary Law class of the Chautauqua Summer Schools. The books most enjoyed the past year were 'Social Ideals in English Letters' and 'Studies in Dickens.' Occasionally we have books reviewed by individual members and reported in class. Individual work is often assigned to members on topics from the Suggestive Programs in the Magazines. Our meetings are held in the homes of our members every Thursday afternoon. Last winter we induced Monsieur Papot to come and give us three lectures which were much enjoyed by our citizens. For two seasons we have had Miss Hamilton with us and in connection with her last reading which was given in the home of one of our members, a reception was held so that our people could come into closer touch with her."

"That is all interesting as describing the methods of a group of level-headed women who know how to run things," commented Pendragon. "Now we come to the part that bears more closely on our present discussion." He turned again to the report.

"A Chautauqua Circle in a small town in Alabama may well be called a daughter of the Selma Chautauqua, as it was through correspondence with our president that the club decided to take up the C. L. S. C. work. Our Circle sent them fifty books. Beside this work we have contributed seventeen dollars for a Scholarship fund in connection with the Women's Federated Clubs. Three or four years ago we joined the great host of women who are enrolled in the Federated Clubs. We send a director to the Annual State Meetings.

"On the outskirts of our town near a factory we have a school under our supervision which we helped to build and equip. The city and country schools were too far away for the small children to attend. We furnished thirty books for this school. During the last year a fruit dealer of the town died very suddenly on the streets one day leaving a large and helpless family of children, the oldest of whom, a boy of ten years old, the Chautauqua Circle sent to an industrial school in Birmingham, believing that, properly educated, he will develop into a useful citizen."

A hearty round of applause greeted the reading. "That's just what happened at the Council when this was read at Chautauqua," said Pendragon.

"On a smaller scale we teachers of the Lincoln Normal



School of Marion, Alabama, have an active circle life, too, said one of them. "Here is a picture of the cottage where we live. We call it 'Forest Home,' and we spend many happy evenings over our Chautauqua books after our regular work is done. We think THE CHAUTAUQUAN is a splendid magazine."

"I have brought a picture of our library at Cawker City," said a Kansan. "It is not an imposing building, you see, but it is eminently useful, which is far better, isn't it?" Everybody agreed that it was, and then an Illinoisan handed about a photograph of the library of his town, Litchfield, for which he claimed good looks as well as usefulness. "No harm in having both if you can," said Pendragon, and the Man Across the Table agreed with him, glancing over at the Anxious One who looked extremely pretty when her cheeks were flushed. "Then here is where I put in my exhibit," laughed the New Yorker, "for in our city we think the Library of Syracuse University is a real beauty; now don't you?"

Everybody did.

"By the way," said the delegate from Erie, Pennsylvania, "just by way of testimony to the general appeal of the C. L. S. C.—there is something interesting in C. L. S. C. reading for all ages. My business is in a busy factory among all kinds of men and boys and I take it as my self-appointed mission to carry the Chautauqua spirit to all I can reach. If the Chautauqua Movement could reach the army of industrial workers what a lot of wasted time could be turned to account." "I can add a bit of testimony, too," said the member from Cawker City. "I have a little girl seven years old who likes 'The Friendly Stars' and learns the names of the stars quickly." "Perhaps we Kansans are especially fond of astronomy," said a member from Blue Rapids, "for I think we derived the most pleasure in the four years' reading from a small telescope used in connection with the study of the stars." "How lucky you

were to have one," somebody exclaimed, and the Kansan continued earnestly, "The work has been of benefit in various ways, perhaps most in giving me the realization that I was to some degree getting in touch with subjects that were claiming the attention of the thinking world." "The benefit is undeniable," said one of the group from Litchfield. "Since joining the Circle I have become stronger in every way. I can express myself in public better; I have better ideas on different subjects and more confidence in myself. I feel as though I could be more helpful to others and I also want to keep up some sort of study." "A part of that testimony will appeal to the Anxious One," said Pendragon. "About being more helpful to others? I think I am converted," she returned, smiling.

"I am from Litchfield, too," said another speaker, "and I must tell you that our Woman's Club is using the Magazine articles as a basis of study." "Good news always spreads," commented Pendragon. "It goes from circle to club." "And from circle to circle," added a delegate from Syracuse, New York. "I am a member of the White Circle. My daughter visited the White Circle and became enthusiastic and started a circle called the 'Progressive' in Brockton, Massachusetts." "A circle worthy of its name," declared Pendragon. "There's 'something doing' all the time in that Brockton Circle."



#### USE THE DICTIONARY

When you sit down to read put the dictionary on a convenient table at your elbow so that you may have no excuse for not using it. When you encounter an unknown word look it up at no later moment than that in which you finish the paragraph in which it stands. Then read the paragraph over to make sure that you understand it in all its new meaning. Be strict with yourself—for it is wonderfully easy to slight the dictionary.

## REVIEW QUESTIONS ON "THE SPIRIT OF AMERICAN GOVERNMENT."

Preface: What is the purpose of this book?

Chapter I.—1. Of what is the constitution of the present day the outcome? 2. What parties contended in the early struggle for government? 3. What was the government of England immediately after the conquest? 4. Discuss the Great Charter. 5. What was the early history of the exercise of the taxing power? 6. In what interests did the House of Commons limit the King's power? 7. Legislation required the concurrence of what three factors? 8. Explain why the system of checks and balances must not be confused with democracy. 9. Show that the House of Commons was not a popular body in the eighteenth century.

Chapter II.—1. What was the attitude of the American colonists toward the British government? 2. To what view of government did the Declaration of Independence give expression? 3. What people were Loyalists during the Revolution? 4. What instances are given of the democratic character of the Revolution? 5. Show how the changes in the state constitutions eliminated the system of checks and balances. 6. What were the characteristics of the Articles of Confederation? 7. Name some of the early confederations. 8. What undemocratic customs remained after the Revolution?

Chapter III.—1. Account for the conservative reaction after the Revolution. 2. What is the common but mistaken idea of the Constitution? 3. What was the attitude toward the people of the members of the Federal Convention? 4. How was the purpose for which the Federal Convention was called in contradiction to its aim when in action?

Chapter IV.—1. What is the chief distinction between a democratic and a monarchical or aristocratic constitution? 2. How did the framers of the Constitution aim to secure stability? 3. What was Patrick Henry's view of the democracy of the Constitution? 4. Under what circumstances have the fifteen amendments to the Constitution been passed? 5. What are the arguments, as stated by Professor Burgess, for and against artificial majorities? 6. What is the best proof of the undemocratic nature of the makers of the Constitution? 7. What was the attitude of the states and the people in general towards its acceptance? 8. What has been the relation of the amendments to the main features of the Constitution? 9. What reform amendments have been proposed and what reception has been given to them? 10. What actual experiences show the difficulty of securing the majorities necessary to carry an amendment? 11. What check is brought to bear upon the power of Congress to interpret the Constitution? 12. What is the history of amendment under the Articles of Confederation? 13. How are amendments made to the constitutions of other countries? 14. Of what importance in a democratic constitution is the recognition of the right of the majority to amend?

Chapter V.—1. Why is the power of the judiciary "the most vital part of our government"? 2. How did it come about in England that judges were made responsible to Parliament instead of to the King? 3. How is our federal judiciary more independent than the English? 4. What was the aim of the

American provision for the life tenure of a non-elective judiciary and how was it carried out? 5. What was the difference of attitude toward the judiciary in the charter colonies and in the royal provinces? 6. Summarize Hamilton's argument for an independent judiciary. 7. What was the purpose of the Hamilton articles? 8. Why was not Hamilton's outline supported? 9. What likenesses to Hamilton's plan exist in the Constitution as adopted? 10. What was Hamilton's real desire? 11. Discuss the veto power of King and judiciary in England before and after the Revolution of 1688. 12. Why were the powers of the judiciary enlarged in America after the Revolution? 13. What was the status of the judiciary in the states in 1787? 14. What was the temper toward the judiciary of members of the Constitutional Convention? 15. How did the ratifying conventions feel toward this feature? 16. Quote Marshall. 17. How did the framers of the Constitution expect to make the veto power of the judiciary a permanent feature of our political system? 18. Quote Patrick Henry. 19. What suggestiveness lies in the early membership of the Supreme Bench and how was the "aristocracy of the robe" confirmed? 20. Compare the power of our Supreme Court with that of the courts of other countries. 21. In what respect is the Supreme Court a "political paradox"? 22. Compare the American popular connection with legislation of today with the English of the eighteenth century. 23. Why is the Federal Supreme Court the most powerful tribunal in the world? 24. Apply "the King can do no wrong" to the Supreme Court. 25. Show that the courts have powers not conceded to them by the Constitution. 26. Enlarge upon Cooley's definition of "judicial" power, showing it to be "legislative." 27. What is the attitude of the Supreme Court toward political power? 28. What party criticisms have been made upon the Supreme Court? 29. Make some classification of the cases that have been before the Supreme Court? 30. What recent evidence is there of shaken confidence in the Supreme Court? 31. Discuss government by injunction. 32. Speak of the Supreme Court and treaties. 33. What is the effect upon business relations of the annulment of a law? 34. What efforts have been made to ward off a judicial veto and how have they sometimes failed?

Chapter VI.—1. Where does the American system stand in the evolution of governments? 2. What are the three stages of political evolution? 3. What are the three general types of government? 4. Why is it that our system of checks has not developed into great complexity? 5. Relate the theory of checks and balances to the *laissez faire* doctrine. 6. Discuss anarchy. 7. What was the purpose of indirect election? 8. Compare the original intention with the present practice of the electoral college. 9. Why was the House of Representatives made the "lower" house? 10. Discuss treaty-making. 11. Discuss the veto power of the President; 12. Impeachment; 13. The executive power of the President. 14. What is the result upon the House of Representatives of the inconsistent carrying out of the system of checks and balances? 15. Speak of public expenditure; 16. Publicity. 17. Distinguish between national and federal government. 18. Speak of the Constitutional Convention's discussion of the relations between the general and the state governments and the result of their failure to make clear the relation-

ship. 19. How do Hamilton's measures as Secretary of the Treasury confirm our knowledge of his attitude toward the general government? 20. What was the aim of the Federalist party? 21. What was the expectation of the Alien and Sedition laws? 22. What was the main purpose of the Constitution? 23. How was state authority checked? 24. What was the history of the "doctrine of nullification"? 25. Quote Calhoun. 26. Explain how the popular misunderstanding of the real meaning of the Constitution came about.

Chapter VII.—1. What has been the result of subordinating the democratic element? 2. What are the evils attendant upon the present election and seating of the House of Representatives? 3. How might the situation be remedied? 4. Explain the committee system. 5. What is the Speaker's power over legislation? 6. What is "log-rolling"?

Chapter VIII.—1. What is a political party? 2. Why did eighteenth century conservatives object to it? 3. What was the real basis of governmental power in England at that time? 4. Quote Madison on "faction." 5. Why did Washington put both Hamilton and Jefferson in his Cabinet? 6. What was accomplished by the English Reform Bill of 1832? 7. Of what character is party influence today? 8. What is the essential difference between the political party in England and in America? 9. How does the American party system account for the American lack of interest in public affairs? 10. To whom does it appeal? 11. How has it come about that "majority rule" is thought to be responsible for our political evils? 12. Discuss the "party machine"; 13. Party platforms. 14. For what three-fold purpose does the political party exist? 15. Explain how "Calhoun's contention" is not borne out by the facts? 16. Show that party government is impossible under the provisions of the Constitution.

Chapter IX.—1. Discuss the enlargement of the powers of the state judiciaries; 2. The independence of the governor; 3. Changes in state legislatures; 4. Increased difficulty of amending state constitutions. 5. To what may the above changes be attributed? 6. Mention the provisions for the election of the government and of the legislature in the states which adopted new constitutions during the Revolution. 7. What changes resulted from the democratic reaction? 8. What motives conflicted in the remolding of the state constitutions? 9. Compare the executive and judicial branches of the general government with the administrative decentralization of the state governments. 10. What is the position of the commission? 11. Speak of irresponsibility arising out of a diffusion of power.

Chapter X.—1. What was the municipal governing power in colonial times? 2. After the Revolution? 3. What changes were made under the influence of the Constitution? 4. Explain why municipal government is our greatest failure and Great Britain's greatest success. 5. What is the relation of the municipal government to the state government? 6. What is the history of the municipal charter? 7. What has resulted from the city's lack of initiative? 8. Speak of the city as the administrative agent of the state. 9. Give examples of state interference in local matters. 10. What efforts have been made to check state control of local affairs? 11. How have legislatures circumvented the prohibition of

special legislation? 12. Illustrate. 13. What was the purpose of the "home-rule" provision in various state constitutions? 14. What has been the attitude of the courts toward them? 15. Illustrate by the case of Washington. 16. Discuss limitations of the taxing and borrowing power. 17. How has municipal ownership of public utilities been retarded? 18. Discuss state control of cities and democracy. 19. What has been the result of the removal of property qualifications for voting at state elections? 20. Discuss democracy and municipal ownership. 21. Illustrate by the practical working of municipal ownership. 22. Why has the progress of municipal democracy been slow? 23. How has the alliance between conservatism and corruption been brought about? 24. Show how the power of the majority is limited in favor of the minority in municipal government.

Chapter XI.—1. What was the eighteenth century idea of individual liberty? 2. What change in the relation of the individual to the government was brought about by the Revolution? 3. Illustrate by the post-Revolution changes in the state constitutions from the negative to the positive view of liberty. 4. What important difference is there between the eighteenth century conception of liberty and that expressed in our constitutional literature? 5. How does our political system realize the Hamilton conception of liberty? 6. What was the opinion of the framers of the Constitution with regard to liberty? 7. What opposition is there between the form and the significance of the Constitution? 8. Illustrate. 9. What is the doctrine of vested rights? 10. How has the legal profession virtually been made a ruling class? 11. Compare our conception of democracy with that of other countries. 12. What has been our confusion of thinking?

Chapter XII.—1. What were the economic conditions when the old doctrine of American liberty originated? 2. In what does true liberty consist? 3. What was the result of the introduction of the factory system? 4. Discuss the *laissez faire* policy. 5. What arguments have been used in favor of protection? 6. Speak of protection and the working man. 7. How was governmental power in the Constitution limited for the benefit of the property-holder? 8. Discuss contracts and the attitude of the Supreme Court toward them.

Chapter XIII.—1. What has been the general influence of modern democracy upon the interpretation of the Constitution? 2. What change has taken place in the electoral college? 3. What change has been brought about by the adoption of manhood suffrage? 4. What serious defect is there in the method of choosing the President? 5. Show that the Senate and the Supreme Court are obstacles to popular legislation. 6. What is the modern test of success applied to organs of government? 7. What are the three defects of the Senate? 8. Discuss equality of state representation in the Senate. 9. With regard to the Supreme Court what lesson may be learned from England? 10. Speak of the possibilities lying in a call by the legislatures of two-thirds of the states for a new Constitutional Convention. 11. What are some of the attempts to secure responsibility? 12. What is the aim of the direct primary? 13. Of the recall? 14. The initiative and referendum? 15. Review the progress of political development. 16. In what does the conservative minority place its confidence? 17. What will be the re-

sult of democratizing state governments? 18. What evils lie in the present method of electing senators?

Chapter XIV.—1. Discuss the effect of modern higher standards of morality. 2. What results from rapid ethical progress? 3. From the increase of publicity? 4. From the change in theological beliefs? 5. From the growth of intelligence among the masses? 6. From the conflict between minority and majority rule? 7. What is the most important requirement for the obtaining of efficient democratic government? 8. What is the greatest obstacle to publicity at the present time? 9. Account for the disregard of law in American society today?

Chapter XV.—1. Speak of the advance of democratic thought. 2. Of democracy as an intellectual and as a moral movement. 3. Of the influence upon democracy of the art of printing. 4. What is the immediate aim of democracy? 5. Of what service to democracy are modern scientific inventions and discoveries? 6. What is democracy's attitude toward government? 7. Discuss the influence of social environment; 8. Of equality of opportunity. 9. Speak of the scientific justification of democracy's hostility to privilege; 10. Of democracy and *laissez faire*. 11. What is success? 12. What is democracy's problem?

#### BIBLIOGRAPHY ON "THE SPIRIT OF AMERICAN GOVERNMENT"

*Proportional Representation*, J. R. Commons, \$1.25 net. *Acquisition of Political, Social and Industrial Rights of Man in America*, J. B. McMaster, \$1.00 net. *Privilege and Democracy in America*, F. C. Howe, \$1.50 net. *American Legislatures and Legislative Methods*, P. S. Reinsch, \$1.25 net. *The Election of Senators*, G. H. Haynes, \$1.50. *The Referendum in America*, E. P. Oberholtzer, \$2.00. *Primary Elections*, C. E. Merriam, \$1.25.

## Talk About Books

**ACROSS SOUTH AMERICA.** By Hiram Bingham. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$3.50 net.

The author of this entertaining account of a trip "Across South America" was sent as a delegate of the United States government and of Yale University, to the First Pan-American Scientific Congress at Santiago, Chile, in December and January, 1908-09. Traveling in a semi-official capacity Mr. Bingham enjoyed many opportunities not open to the unofficial traveller and his story is enriched by much valuable material deftly employed to add interest to the recital. The volume is beautifully produced.

**TERRY'S MEXICO.** By T. Philip Terry. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$2.50 net.

Having all that goes to make the ubiquitous Baedeker a model guide, and, in addition, a superior clearness of type, "Terry's Mexico" is the inevitable volume for all Mexican travelers in fact or in imagination. It is an admirable book.

**IMPRESSIONS IN MEXICO.** By Mary Barton. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$3.00 net.

The text of this new book on Mexico is rather slight. Some famous books of travel have been of no large content and have won their way by quality rather than quantity, however, so this is no disparagement. Again, "Impressions of Mexico" has no marked individuality of style, but it has simplicity, straightforwardness, and sincerity. What the author saw she saw without distortion and described without affectation. The view taken of things is explicitly that of an artist in search of pictures; and the chief delight of the book indeed will be in the best pictures, which have real characteristic charm, are creditably reproduced in color, and are mounted on soft brown mats. A reader familiar with Mexico will be pleasantly reminded; and one not familiar will catch something of the spirit of the country.

**CAMP AND CAMINO IN LOWER CALIFORNIA.** By Arthur Walbridge North, with a foreword by Admiral Robley D. Evans. New York: Baker & Taylor Company. \$3.00 net.

In a handsomely printed and illustrated volume the author of "The Mother of California" has written a record of his Lower California experiences in "Camp and Camino." Adventures on the train, bits of folk lore and history and natural science and description make good reading and convey information in palatable form.

**THE AMERICAN CONSTITUTION.** By Frederic Jesup Stimson. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25 net.

To the student of the American Constitution—and that is what all C. L. S. C. readers are going to be during the coming months—there is real excitement in the reading of a book like Frederic Jesup Stimson's "The American Constitution" and in the comparing of it with J. Allen Smith's "The Spirit of American Government." "The object of *republican* government," says Mr. Stimson, "is to enforce the will of the majority," and the minority, according to Mr. Allen Smith, is not a part of the democratic many, but the whole of the aristocratic few. Both books discuss the historical background of the Constitution. Mr. Stimson's concern is the interpretation of constitutional rights as they have survived the process of development. The attitude of the two writers toward the functions of the Supreme Court is exceptionally interesting. Mr. Stimson's discussions of proposed changes in the constitution and of interstate commerce, trusts, and corporations make his volume a book for the day.

Originally given as Lowell Institute lectures, the chapters of "The American Constitution" have an alert style, and express adequately the writer's sincere conviction that the constitution is "our most precious heritage."

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